

From the Author
1197. i. 15.
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AN
A C C O U N T
OF THE
E X P E D I T I O N
TO THE
W E S T I N D I E S,
A G A I N S T

MARTINICO, GUADELUPE, and other the
LEEWARD ISLANDS;

Subject to the *French King*, 1759

By RICHARD GARDINER, Esq; Captain of Marines on
board His Majesty's Ship RIPPON, on the Expedition.

Versas ad Littora Puppis
Respiciunt, totumque Allabi Classibus Equor. VIR.

Imperi
Porrecta Majestas ab Ortu
Solis ad Hesperium Cubile
Custode Rerum CÆSARE. HOR.

L O N D O N:
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23

W E S T I N D I A N
E X P E R I M E N T
A G E N C Y

MARTIN, GEORGE, and other the
W E S T I N D I A N

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W E S T I N D I A N
E X P E R I M E N T
A G E N C Y

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
The Earl TEMPLE,
Viscount Baron COBHAM,
LORD PRIVY SEAL,

A N D

One of the Lords of his Majesty's most Honour-
able Privy Council.

My LORD,

THE Honour of your Recommendation to his Ma-
jesty for the Commission I bear, has made me guilty
for a great Presumption, in offering to your Lordship,
the following short Account of the Expedition to the *West-
Indies*, and of the Operations of the Army and Fleet em-
ployed upon it: If I have offended in this Liberty, I flatter
myself your Lordship's Candor will impute it to the very eager
Desire I have of shewing how much,

I am,

*Rippon, at Spithead,
Octo. 10, 1759.*

My LORD,

Your most obliged and most obedient,

Humble Servant,

RICHARD GARDINER.

ERRATA.

Page	Line	
12.	6.	<i>for first read South,</i>
18.	32.	<i>read Qualis in Angliacas nuper defavio Oras,</i>
20.	22.	<i>dele.</i>
	26.	<i>for each read reach.</i>
25.	<i>last line.</i>	<i>for Batteries read Battery.</i>
28.	24.	<i>for approaching read approach.</i>
29.	18.	<i>for West read East.</i>
30.	14.	<i>for Camp interrupted read Camp was interrupted,</i>
41.	6.	<i>for in the Tents read with Tents.</i>
	9.	<i>for but read only.</i>
42.	8.	<i>for British Islands read Planters in our British Islands.</i>
	27.	<i>for Trade, Wind, and Current, read Trade-Wind and Current.</i>
46.	4.	<i>for Duroure's Regiment of Highlanders read Duroure's Regiment and the Highlanders.</i>
	28.	<i>for with an Entrenchment read in an Entrenchment.</i>

The Author hopes for the Indulgence of the Reader to excuse the many uncorrected Errors of the Press, occasioned by his absence. The Plates are likewise not so accurate as he could have wish'd, but may serve to give an Idea of the general Attack upon the Island and of the situation of the Country.

Printed by J. B. Smith, at the Press of the
 Richard G. Smith, at the Press of the
 Richard G. Smith, at the Press of the
 Richard G. Smith, at the Press of the

T H E

P R E F A C E.

THE Design of submitting to the Publick the following Sheets, is principally owing to a Variety of Aspersions thrown out upon the *British* Officers employed on this Expedition, by the Inhabitants of our *Leeward Colonies*, partly arising from Misrepresentations of their Conduct, and partly from interested Views of particular People, which the Success of his Majesty's Arms defeated, blasting the Hopes of many, and disappointing the *private* Ends of all.

Some cried out vehemently against the Retreat of the Troops from MARTINICO, whilst others as loudly exclaimed against the Capitulation of GUADELUPE : One was angry, that the Squadron at *Port Royal* did not sail into the Heart of the Citadel, and anchor upon the Walls of the *Parapet* ; another, that Mr. *Hopson* did not take the *Wings of the Morning*, fly over the Gullies at *Basse-Terre*, and perch at once upon the Top of the *Dos d'ANE*, while a far greater Party *secretly* lamented the Interruption of an *underhand* Commerce with the *religiously neutral* Island of *St. Eustatia* ; wishing the Commodore and the General, the Troops and Squadron at the D---l, for disturbing the friendly Harmony and *innocent Correspondence* of the *French-Englishmen* at one Place, and the *Dutch-Englishmen* at the other, for unreasonably

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sonably breaking in upon what might with some Propriety be called, *The French-English Trade of the Caribbees established*; that is, the transporting of *French Sugars in Dutch Bottoms* belonging to *English Owners*, a Sort of Traffick carried on through the *right brotherly Intercourse* of the *Martinico Planter* and the *St. Eustatia Captain* of a Schooner, by which our *truly British Merchants* annually enriched themselves for only the *trifling Consideration* of *selling their Country*, and putting Arms into the Hands of the common Enemy, to enable them to *cut the Throats of Englishmen* in all Parts of the World.

Some of them too are said to have Plantations of *their own* at *Martinico*; and I am not singular in my Opinion when I believe, that we left many an *aching Heart* behind us at *Barbadoes*, the Day the Squadron sailed for *Port Royal*; not out of an affectionate Concern for the Number of brave Fellows of their Country, who were going in a Way to be knocked o'the Head in a few Days, but for Fear the Enemy should not be strong enough to beat their Brains out as fast as they could wish, when they came there; trembling for Possessions held under a *French King*, and from which they yearly drew their treasonable Rents and Profits, paying Duties at a Port belonging to the most natural Enemy of their Country, and encreasing the Revenues of a Prince at open War with their SOVEREIGN.

Had *Martinico* fallen, they likewise feared a Reduction in the Value of their Plantations in our own Islands, as so great a Quantity of Sugar would then be added for the future to the *English Market*, which of course would beat down the Prices of that Commodity to them.

They exclaimed afterwards against the *Capitulation of Guadalupe*, but gave very little Assistance towards the Reduction of it; and not even that, as long as the Troops remained at
Basse

Basse Terre, nor till after the Death of Mr. *Hopson*, when they found by General *Barrington's* Motions on the Side of *Grande Terre*, that there were no Hopes left of his quitting the Island; they then indeed sent *Negroes* to the Army, in Expectation, I imagine, of coming in for their Share of Plunder when the Island should be taken; or of laying out their Money to Advantage, which they were collecting every where, and particularly at *Antigua*, with that View; having their Eye upon *new Purchases*, and not in the least considering the Benefits accruing to the *People of England* from the Possession of the Island at any Rate, the entire Reduction of which, without a Capitulation, might have been the Work of Years; for Instance, how long was it before the *Spaniards* gave up the quiet Possession of JAMAICA to the *English*? How many Years were they in open Arms, and have they not their Plantations amongst us, their particular Rights and Privileges at this Day?

They were angry with the *General*, I presume, for not putting the poor Inhabitants to Death, or for not banishing them off the Island; and for being so very *unreasonable* as to allow them the *Enjoyment* of their own *Houses* and *Estates*, after having been kept out by *Fire* and *Sword* for three Months, hanging in the Air like *Mahomet's* Tomb, or slung in *Hammocks* in the Woods from one Tree to another; or for not dividing them, like the *Roman Consuls* of old, amongst his *Officers*, who being a Set of Gentlemen perhaps not the *most remarkable* in the World for *knowing the Value* of Money, and but few of them Masters of a very *refined Skill* in *keeping* it, they concluded would part with their new *Estates* for a *Trifle* to the first Purchaser; taking it for granted, and not without Reason, that as soon as a *noble Captain* had got his Portion of Acres parcelled out to him, instead of turning his *victorious* Head to the servile Operations of *grinding Sugar*, or *soiling* his *martial Fingers* in *cutting Canes* and *plucking Cotton*, he would stick up a Broom upon his House, the first

Hour he came there, as a Signal for Sale: On which down
fally these *rapacious Harpies*,

Subiti horrifico lapsu de montibus adfunt---

Jingle Pistoles, Dollars, and Johannefes, about his Ears, or
blind his *distinguishing* Eyes with a Bag of *Spanifh Gold Duff*,
and fo the Plantation's their own for nothing,

Bellum dirâ cum Gente gerendum.

No wonder then, that the neighbouring *Islanders* cried out
against a *Capitulation*, which totally disconcerted all these ava-
ricious Projects and *selfish* Views, by securing to the PEOPLE
OF ENGLAND in common with them a rich, and fertile Coun-
try, which they had vainly imagined would, in a short Space
of Time, have become their own *sole Property*, and that of
Negro-Drivers and *Creol Attornies* and Agents.

No wonder then, that the most respected Characters
amongst us were called in Question, and openly abused and
insulted in all the Colonies round; our Commanders spoke
of with Indignity, and our Officers with Contempt; and
this, after having been half-broiled to Death at one Time,
and half-starved at another, living upon accidental Provision
and the Chance of the Day for upwards of six Months to-
gether; at which Time the Troops returned Home, loaded
with the *pious Wifhes* of their *honest Countrymen* behind, that
they had never come there at all, and devoutly praying,
that they might never come back.

After having said thus much, it would be doing great In-
justice not to acknowledge, that there were very many wor-
thy Men in all the Islands, who thought differently, were
sensible of the Importance of this new Acquisition, and
and who never failed to speak with Honour of the Officers
em-

The P R E F A C E.

employed, and of the great Fatigues endured by the Troops: If indeed any particular Steps were liable to Censure, and did not meet with general Approbation, it ought to be considered, that Humanity is subject to Error, and that Officers are but Men; exposed to the same Infirmities with others, and deceived as frequently in their Judgment, by false Appearances, false Intelligence, or mistaken Principles of Action: Yet surely some Allowance is to be made for those, who so often sacrifice their Lives, and always their Ease, for the Service of the Nation and the Benefit of the Publick; and who fight for them, bleed and starve for them, whenever they are called upon.

It was therefore in regard to these Virulences so profusely spread abroad, and in particular at *Barbadoes* and *Antigua*, at the Time the Convoy was collecting together, that I became determined on our Passage home, to draw a little Account of all the material Movements of the Fleets and Forces, in order that our Countrymen in *England* might be thoroughly acquainted with the Progress of this Armament sent out to the *West-Indies*, and that the *European* Reader having the principal Facts laid down before him, may form to himself an impartial Opinion of the Conduct of the Troops and Squadron, unprejudiced by transmitted Reports or foreign Misrepresentations; and I have prefixed my Name, to the Intent that if I have advanced any Untruths, I may be confuted by a Number of Officers now at home, all of them equally acquainted with what passed abroad, and most of them far superior Judges in military Affairs than what I can pretend to be.

The Reader will find, that in what relates to the Transactions on the Side of *Capesterre* and *Grande Terre*, I am not so particular as elsewhere, which he will account for very easily, when he considers that my Duty called me to another Station; there I must beg the Indulgence of the Gentlemen

em-

employed, if I have not done Justice to the many Instances of Bravery, of which I know very signal Proofs were given; but acting at that Time at a Distance from them at *Dominica*, I could not be so minutely informed as if upon the Spot, and I did not care to set down any Thing, to the Authenticity of which I could not answer.

What follows (as was mentioned above) was wrote upon the Passage home, and finished before we arrived at *Plymouth*, such as it now appears to the Publick.

A SHORT
ACCOUNT
OF THE
EXPEDITION
TO THE
WEST INDIES, &c.

SPITHEAD, ENGLAND.

ABOUT the latter End of *October*, 1758, Captain *Hughes* in the *Norfolk*, with a Squadron of Men of War and a Fleet of Transports, designed upon an Expedition to the *West-Indies*, failed from *Spithead*, but being obliged to put back by contrary Winds, he failed again from *St. Helen's*, *November* 12, and having sent the *Berwick* a-head to call out the Ships and Transports that were lying in *Plymouth Sound* ready to join him, he proceeded down the Channel.

November 13. The *Berwick* about three o'Clock in the Afternoon appeared off *Plymouth* with a *Dutch* Ensign flying at her Main-topmast Head, upon which Capt. *Shuldbam* in the *Panther* made the Signal to weigh.

Novem-

November 15. The whole Squadron joined in Latitude 49 : 40. and consisted of the following Men of War and Bombs, with 60 Sail of Transports.

Norfolk 74	St. George 90	Berwick 64	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>Bombs.</i> Infernal, Granada, Kingsfisher, Falcon. </div>
Panther 60	Burford 70	Rippon 60	
Lyon 60	Winchester 50	Renown 30	

In the Transports were the following Regiments, with a Detachment of the Artillery from *Woolwich, Old Buffs, Durore's, Elliott's, Barrington's, Watson's, Armiger's.*

On board the several Men of War the Marines were augmented to the Number of 800, and were intended to be formed into a Battalion under the Command of a Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, in order to land with the Troops, and to do Duty in the Line; but upon the Arrival of the Squadron at *Barbadoes*, Commodore *Moore* refused his Assent to land them in Battalion, and did, in effect, take away all Command from the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of Marines.

The general Officers employed on this Expedition, were Major-General *Hopson*, Commander in Chief; Major-General *Barrington*; Colonels, *Armiger* and *Haldane*; and Lieutenant-Colonels, *Trapaud* and *Clavering*, Brigadiers.

16. This and the following Days the Wind being foul, and it coming on to blow fresh, on the 19th Capt. *Hughes*, at four in the Morning, made a Signal to put back; but at five in the Afternoon the Wind changing in his favour, he tacked again, and stood on his Way; and after a Passage of seven Weeks and three Days, without any very material Occurrences intervening, appeared with the above Armament off the Island of *Barbadoes*, on *Wednesday, January 3, 1759*, and came to an Anchor with his Squadron in *Carlisle-Bay*, the Place of Rendezvous for the Fleet in Case of Separation by bad Weather.

CARLISLE-

CARLISLE-BAY, BARBADOES.

Jan. 3. BARBADOES, is a rich and fertile Island, lying in the Latitude of 13. 5. N. Longitude 59 W. in length about 30 *English* Miles, and about 12 Miles broad: The S. W. Point forms a Bay, called *Carlisle-Bay*, where there is a depth of Water from 12 to 30 Fathom. It takes its Name from *James Earl of Carlisle*, who obtained the first grant of the Island, Anno 1625, from King *Charles the First*, but in the Year 1661, King *Charles the Second*, purchased the Right of the Proprietors, and ever since it has been a Royal Government. The Town of chiefest Note is *Bridgetown*, which lies on the Bay. The Produce of the Island is Rum, Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Pine-Apples, Guavas, Plantanes, Oranges, Lemons, and Limes.

As the Ships approached, the Island rose gradually out of the Sea with a delightful Verdure, presenting a most inviting prospect of the Country all around, which looked like a Garden; the Plantations were amazingly beautiful, interspersed at little distances from each other, and adorned with Fruits of various Colours; some were spread out in fine and open Lawns, in others the waving Canes bowed gently to the Wind, from hanging Mountains; while the continual motion of the Sugar-Mills dispersed in every part, and working as it were in Concert, enlivened the engaging Scene, and made it infinitely striking to Eyes long accustomed to the unenterprising Range of Sky and Water only.

The Inhabitants were drawn up along the Shore, and a general alarm given to the Island, as usual, upon seeing a strange Fleet, and so large a one was a new Spectacle at *Barbadoes*, where they were entirely ignorant of the Force it contained, and only guessed at its future Destination.

From *Barbadoes*, St. VINCENT, bears W. about 26 leagues, St. LUCIA, W. N. W. 30, and MARTINICO N. W. 40.

As soon as the Fleet came to an anchor, Commodore *Moore*, who was lying in *Carlisle-Bay*, with his broad Pendent hoisted

on board the *Cambridge*, in Company with the *Bristol*, *Woolwich*, *Roebuck*, *Rye*, and *Barbadoes Sloop*, threw out a Signal for all Lieutenants, and took upon him the command of the united Squadrons.

Jan. 8. The following Days while the Fleet remained here, were chiefly employed in watering the Ships, landing and re-embarking the Troops, who were reviewed by Governour *Pinsfeld*, and General *Hopson*; in Councils of War; in Assemblies of the Council of the Island; in issuing Proclamations; and beating up for Volunteers; all which ended in sending 46 Negroes on board each line of battle Ship, to draw the Cannon on Shore, &c. This was the sole reinforcement his Majesty's Squadron received while at *Barbadoes*, excepting about 200 Highlanders, belonging to the second Battalion of Lord *John Murray's* Regiment, brought over under convoy of the *Ludlow-Castle*, from *Scotland*.

Jan. 13. With this Armament, considerably impaired by sickness, and which could not exceed 5000 Men compleat, Commodore *Moore*, and General *Hopson*, set sail from *Carlisle-Bay*, Saturday *Jan.* 13th. at eleven o'Clock in the Morning, and stood for the Island of *Martinico*.

MARTINICO, or as the *French* call it *MARTINIQUE*, lies in the Latitude of 14. 30. 11. Longitude 61 W. It is about 13 Leagues in length, and 7 in breadth, full of Hills, one of which appears at a great distance resembling the Crown of a Man's Hat, and is therefore called by way of distinction, the *Cardinal's Cap*, and is a good Land-Mark to Sailors. On the North Side of it lie three small Islands, one of which is called *Tree-Island*, being well wooded and supplied with Water, with a good landing Place for Boats. Indeed the whole Island of *Martinico* is exceedingly well watered, rivulets running every where through it. The most beautiful Part of the Country is to the S. W. It produces *Sugar*, *Rum*,

* The Troops unaccustomed to the Climate, suffered greatly from *Fever*, from the *Flux*, the *Scurvy*, from the use of *Salt Provisions*, and from an accidental *Evil*, the *Small-Pox*, which broke out amongst the *Transports*.

Molasses, Cotton, Ginger, Indigo, &c. like the other leeward Colonies. It has several Bays, of which the chief is the great Bay of *Port-Royal*, the Capital of the Island, and the Bay of *St. Pierre's*, a large Town about seven Leagues from it to the N. W. *Port-Royal* Bay runs up about seven Miles, in some places near five Miles in breadth.

Off the Islands of St. Lucia and Martinico.

Jan. 14. At eight in the Morning the Squadron made the land of *Martinique*; at ten was off the Island of *St. Lucia*, which shewed very high; at twelve off the Island of *Martinique*, when the *Cardinal's-Cap* bore N. W. half N. ten Leagues.

15. At six in the Morning the Commodore stood in between the Islands of *St. Lucia* and *Martinico*; at seven *Martinico* bore N. W. about three Leagues, and *St. Lucia* S. W. near the same distance, when the Commodore threw out Signals for the *Rippon, Winchester, Woolwich, Lyon, and Roebuck*, to come within hail of him.

LINE of BATTLE.

The *Berwick* to lead with the Starboard, and the *Burford* with the Larboard Tacks on Board.

Frigates and Line of Battle.		Commanders.	Guns.	Men.	Division.
Bombs.	Ships.				
<i>Woolwich,</i>	<i>Berwick,</i>	Capt. Harman,	64	480	<i>John</i>
<i>Infernal,</i>	<i>Winchester,</i>	Le Gras,	50	350	<i>Moore,</i>
	<i>Rippon,</i>	Iehyll,	60	430	<i>Esq.</i>
<i>Granada,</i>	<i>Bristol,</i>	Leslie,	50	350	Com-
<i>Rye,</i>	<i>Norfolk,</i>	Hughes,	74	600	mander
	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Burnett,	80	667	in chief.
<i>Renown,</i>	<i>St. George,</i>	Gayton,	90	750	<i>W. & C.</i>
<i>Kingsfisher,</i>	<i>Panther,</i>	Shuldham,	60	420	
<i>Falcon,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	Trelawney,	60	400	
<i>Roebuck,</i>	<i>Burford.</i>	Gambier.	64	520	

To Capt. Edw. Iehyll,
Commander of the
Rippon.

By Command of
the Commodore
R. Rosewell.

At nine the Commodore hailed the *Rippon* to keep near him and to make ready for Action: At eleven the Squadron was close in with the *Diamond Rock*, at *Martinico*, and passed by a Fort in the small Bay of *St. Anne's*, and another of the Embrasures which took no Notice of the Fleet. At twelve the first Point of the great Bay of *Port-Royal*, bore N. W. three Miles; at two the citadel of *Port-Royal* and the Forts about the Bay fired signal Guns and hoisted Colours on the appearance of the English Squadron; at the same time the *Florissant* of 74 Guns, and a French Frigate, then lying under the Guns of *Fort-Negro*, made sail and turned up under the Citadel, and about six in the Evening came to an Anchor in the Carenage behind it. This Frigate proved to be the *Bellona*, who made her escape this Night through the Transports, and was taken afterwards in her Passage to *Old France*, by the *Vestal*, Capt. *Hood*, giving the first intelligence in *England*, of the arrival of the Fleet at *Martinico*.

The Marines from the Bristol and Rippon land at Martinico great Bay of Port-Royal.

Jan. 15. At 4 the Squadron having entered the Bay, the Battery at the *Isle des Ramiers*, or *Pidgeon-Island*, fired two shot at the *Rippon*, being the second Ship. The *Isle des Ramiers*, is a little Island about half way up the Bay, on which is erected a Battery very high, which occasionally play'd upon the Shipping as they came in.

At five the Commodore brought to, and made the signal for all Masters of *Transports*, with the proper signals for the *Lyon*, *Bristol*, and *Rippon*; which being answered, he made sail again, and the Squadron was all Night employed in turning into the great Bay of *Port-Royal*.

16. The first attack upon the Island was made this Morning at *Fort-Negro*, a strong Battery of seven Embrasures, and within three Miles of the Citadel. The *Bristol*, *Rippon*, and *Lyon* were ordered over Night for this Service, but the *Lyon* driving out to Sea afterwards, at six the *Bristol* and *Rip-*

pon

pon stood in for the Fort, and at eight the *Bristol* having anchored close in with it began to engage. About nine the *Rippon* anchored astern of her, when the Battery being silenced, at ten the Marines from both Ships landed in the Flat-bottom'd Boats, and climbing up the Rock enter'd in at the Embasures with Bayonets fixed, but found it entirely abandoned by the Enemy, and seemingly with some Precipitation, several Hats and Swords, Silver Spurs, &c. being picked up by the Men in different Parts of it. A Lieutenant from each Ship with a party of Seamen, who row'd the Boats, enter'd with the Marines, and about half an hour after ten, the English Colours were hoisted, and Marine Sentries posted upon the Parapet.

The Officers having made the necessary Dispositions in case of being attacked by any Detachment from the Citadel or Garrison at *Port-Royal*, the Lieutenant of the *Bristol*, returned on board to acquaint Capt. *Leslie*, with the Condition of the Fort, and that it was the opinion of the Marine Officers, that it was tenable against any attempts of the Enemy to retake it, especially as the Troops employed on such an occasion must of necessity be exposed to the fire of the two Ships; upon which Capt. *Leslie*, * order'd them to keep Possession till he made a signal to re-embark. In the mean time the Detachment in the Fort proceeded to spike up the Guns, knock'd off the Trunnions, broke the Carriages, and destroyed the Powder in the Magazine.

At this time Commodore Moore, made the signal for all General Officers, and at twelve o'Clock the signal to anchor. The Master of the *Rippon*, sounded from *Fort-Negro*, to the Northward as far as the Northmost Point but one, and found from twenty to thirteen Fathom fine Sand and smooth Ground.

At two the whole Fleet came to an anchor in the great Bay of *Port-Royal*, the Citadel bearing E. about three Miles, and the Commodore made the signal to prepare to land the Troops.

The *Winchester*, *Woolwich*, and *Roebuck*, were sent in to attack a Fort in the Bay of *Cas des Navires*, a small Bay lower

* Capt. of the *Bristol* down

down about two Miles to the Northward of *Fort-Negro*, where it was proposed to land the Troops: Having silenced this Battery, and blown up the Magazine, the three Ships lay by to cover the Flat-bottom'd Boats upon landing, and with the *Bristol* and *Rippon* kept a constant fire upon the Shore.

At this time the Troops detached from the Citadel to oppose the landing of the English Forces, which they expected from the situation, would be attempted in this Bay, being deceived by the appearance of the Marine Sentries on the Parapet at *Fort-Negro*, whom they took for part of the Army already dis-embarked, and fearing they should be put between two Fires, retir'd immediately back to *Port-Royal*, leaving the Beach without Defence, and by these means affording an opportunity for the different Brigades to land without any Interruption.

Capt. *Leslie*, having made the signal for the Marines and Seamen in *Fort-Negro* to come off, the Sentries were withdrawn, and the colours taken down, after which and having thrown the broken Carriages of the Cannon down the Rock, they re-imbarked on board their several Ships without any molestation from the Enemy.

As the Squadron was now at an anchor between *Fort-Negro* and *Pidgeon-Island*, and within three Miles of the Town and Citadel of *Port-Royal*, the Enemy soon discovered the headmost Ships to be within reach of their Mortars, * and accordingly at three the Garrison in the Citadel began to throw large Shells at the Fleet, which flew over the *Rippon*, *Bristol*, and *Lyon*, and fell a stern into the Sea without any effect, upon which at half an hour past three the Commodore sent a Lieutenant on board those Ships with orders for them to weigh immediately; slip'd himself in the *Cambridge*, and drop'd a stern.

The Troops Land.

At four the signal was made to land the Troops, which in consequence of the signal made at two o'Clock to prepare to

* A Shell thrown from a Mortar with the greatest requisite of Powder is generally supposed to fly about two miles and two thirds;

land,

land, were already assembled in the Flat-bottom'd Boats along side of that Transport where the commanding Officer of the Brigade they belonged to was on board. Upon the signal being made to land the Boats put off immediately, and at five the first and second Brigade landed without opposition, on the Beach in *Cas des Navires* Bay, about five Miles from *Port-Royal*; soon after part of the third Brigade landed at the same Place, the whole Army consisting only of three Brigades of two Battalions each.

At half an hour past five the Troops, which had made good their landing, formed, and marched up by Files into the Country towards *Fort-Negro*, and laid upon their Arms all Night.

At six Commodore *Moore*, made sail again with the Fleet, which all Night was employed in turning up into the great Bay, nearer to *Port-Royal*.

Jan. 17. At seven in the Morning saw the Troops advanced beyond *Fort-Negro*, firing the Woods and clearing their Front towards *Port-Royal*.

At eight the Commodore made the signal to man and arm, all Boats, when the remainder of the third Brigade was landed at *Fort-Negro*.

At ten saw an English Battery playing from an Hill above the Fort and scouring the Woods. All the Morning the Troops kept engaging with small Arms, the Enemy never presenting a Front, but firing from the Bushes and behind Trees.

About Noon the Troops were seen advancing up the Hill which overlooked the Town and Citadel, when to observers in the Squadron all appearances seemed to promise Success, and flatter'd them with a speedy conquest of the Metropolis of the Island; but

At two General *Hopson*, sent on board the *Cambridge*, to acquaint the Commodore, that he found it impossible to maintain his Ground unless the Squadron could give him assistance by landing some heavy Cannon, &c. at the *Savanna*, near the Town of *Port-Royal*, or that the Commodore would attack the

the Citadel in the Bay at the same time he did it on the Shore, both which the Council of War (which was immediately held) judged to be impracticable, as in landing the Cannon at the *Savanna*, the Boats employ'd must of necessity be expos'd to the Fire of the Garrison; * nor could the Citadel be attacked by the Squadron without the greatest risque, for the Easterly Wind and Leeward Current constantly setting out of the Bay prevented the Men of War from proceeding any higher up, without being oblig'd to tack frequently; in doing of which some Hours would be taken up, . all which time they could not fail of being cannonaded from the Citadel, from the Battery at *Pidgeon-Island*, and from another strong Battery at the upper end of the Bay from the opposite Shore to the Town. It was however propos'd to land the Cannon at *Fort-Negro*, which the Seamen were to draw to any Place where the General should judge most convenient to form his attack; and accordingly the Squadron came to an anchor.

The Troops re-imbark.

At four o'Clock it appeared that General *Hopson*, thought proper to retire with the Troops, and orders were given to have the Boats ready to assist in bringing them off.

At five the Commodore order'd the *Rippon*, to weigh and to warp up nearer to *Fort-Negro*, to cover the re-imbarkation of the Troops, who were now retreating from their advanced Posts, and at seven the Boats were sent away, and at nine in the Evening when the Moon was well up, the Troops re-imbarked at *Fort-Negro*, after setting Fire in their march to all the Canes and Country round about them, with little or no molestation from the Enemy.

Killed in this attack Capt. *Dalmahoy*, of the Grenadiers in *Duroure's*, and 22 Men. Wounded Capt. *Campbell*, of

* The difficulty of landing Cannon from Catamorans is at all times found to be so very great, as renders it next to impossible to succeed where any Enemy can annoy you in the Execution; and therefore is never attempted but in Places of Security, and out of the reach of their Guns.

Duroure's, and *Leicut. Leisle*, of the Highlanders, with 47 Men, total 69.

Jan. 18. At six the next Morning the *Cambridge* and *Norfolk* driving out to Sea, the Commodore hoisted his broad Pendent on board the *St. George*, and the General called a Council of War, when it was determined to leave *Port-Royal*, and to make an attempt upon *St. Pierre's*. General *Hopson*, being of opinion that no time was to be lost, the Commodore made the signal on board the *St. George*, for the Squadron to weigh, and at nine hoisted his Pendent again on board the *Cambridge*, which was returned from Sea.

At twelve and all this afternoon the Fleet was employed in turning into *Port-Royal* Bay, in order to amuse the Enemy, and about six in the Evening the Commodore bore away from *Port-Royal*, and ran down along the West Side of *Martinico*, all Night under an easy sail.

The Bay of St. Pierre's.

19. At six o'Clock in the Morning the Squadron made its first appearance off the Bay of *St. Pierre's*, the Town bearing E. N. E. five Miles, the Bay open and spacious, and the Town at the upper end of it, built in the form of a half-circle.

St. PIERRE's, is a Place of great Trade, and notwithstanding that the English Armament was long expected in these Parts, and had been now already four Days at *Port-Royal*, to our great surprize we found on our arrival above forty sail of Merchant-Men lying in the Bay. The chief strength of the Town is the Citadel, built at the North End of it, which is regularly fortified and well defended, but was very accessible to the Squadron at this juncture, on account of a * westerly Wind,

* The Enemy were so struck at seeing the Wind thus remarkably favour the English, and again afterwards at the attack of *Guadalupe*, when the Men of War approached so much nearer the Citadel and Shore, than could possibly have been expected to happen, that in all Places they declared, " It was a Judgment from Heaven, and that the English were sent to punish them for their Sins". Somewhat like what is reported to have been said by a British Officer formerly at the Siege of *Calais*, who being asked by an insolent French-

man

Wind, a Circumstance not common in this Latitude, which sprung up and blew right into the Bay till the Evening; the Shore was likewise bold, and had a depth of Water sufficient to carry in the largest of our Men of War. Several small Batteries were erected for the security of Shipping in the Bay, but were such as would in all probability have been silenced very soon upon an attack. In the Citadel we discovered with our Glasses a Battery of four large Mortars, intended to play upon the Squadron as it approached the Town.

At seven the Commodore threw out the *Panther's* signal, which stood into the Bay immediately, and founded from side to side, the Citadel firing several Shot at her.

At
man on the surrender of the Town to the Duke of *Guise*, "When he intended
"to cross the Sea back and take Possession of it again". Replied, "When
"your Sins are greater than ours".

"*Nous y retournerons, quand vos péchés seront plus
"grandes que les nôtres".*

This Thought is beautifully exemplified in Mr. ADDISON's Simile of the *Destroying Angel*, applied to the Duke of *Marlborough*, in the celebrated Poem of the *Campaign*.

As when an Angel by divine Command;
With rising Tempests shakes a guilty Land;
(Such as of late o'er pale *Britannia* past)
Calm and serene he drives the furious blast:
And pleas'd th' Almighty's Orders to perform,
Rides in the Whirlwind, and directs the Storm.

That a Foreigner if any should chance to throw his Eye on this Relation, may have some faint Idea of this much admired Allusion, I have endeavoured to render it in *Latin*, tho' infinitely below the Original.

*Sic Raphael divina ferens Mandata per Auris,
Impia cum Quatiat surgentibus Arva procellis,
(Angliacas qualis nuper desævit in Oras)
Subridens mediâ nim borum in Nocte coruscat,
Lætitiâ exultans; Divoque jubente, tremendo
Turbine fertur Eques, cohibetque furentis Habenas.*

At eight signals were made for two of the Bombs which stood in, till they had got the true Distance of the Town and Citadel.

At twelve the Commodore sent his Captain (Capt. *Burnett*) on board the *Rippon*, with Orders to silence a Battery North of the Town about a Mile and an half.

Every thing at this time had the appearance of a general attack upon the Place, the *Panther* founding, the Bombs standing in, the *Rippon* order'd to engage, and a signal made from the Commodore for the Transports with the Troops to come under his Stern; but the Face of Battle soon wore off, a Council of War was held, the Bombs were forbid to play, the *Panther* re-called, and the Merchant-Men belonging to the Enemy left unmolested in the Bay, and riding at an anchor in full security. In the mean time the *Rippon* proceeded to her Fort, hoisted out her Boats, and made ready for action.

At one the Fort began to fire upon the Ship as she approached, and

Rippon engages at St. Pierre's.

About two the *Rippon* brought up against it and let go her anchor within half a Cable's length of the Shore in thirty five Fathom Water, when she began to engage and poured in her whole broad-side, which with the small Arms silenced the Battery in a few Minutes.

Soon after the Enemy open'd another Battery on a Point to the Northward, and one on a Hill to the Southward, which with a Battery at the North End of the Town and a Bomb Battery began to play upon the Ship all together, hulled her in several Places, and wounded the Sails, Masts, Yards, and Rigging, with several of the Men; during this time the *Rippon*, kept a constant fire, being obliged from her situation between the Batteries to engage both sides at once; this continued for two Hours pretty warm.

At half an Hour past four Capt. *Ichyll*, observing the Commodore with the Transports to be above two Leagues a-

stern, the Bombs called off, and no other Ship in the Squadron engaging or coming to his Assistance, immediately concluded that all Designs of attacking the Town, or making a Descent with the Troops were laid aside, and finding the *Rippon* to be in great Danger from the number of Shells which were thrown, order'd the Boats to be mann'd and the Ship to be tow'd off.

While she was towing away, all the above Batteries continued to fire briskly upon her, and the Garrison in the Fort, which was silenced at the beginning of the Action, returned to their Guns. Rak'd her fore and aft, and sunk the long Boat a stern, while the Militia play'd their Musquetry smartly from the Shore. The Ship was at this time tailing in upon the Fort, and was judg'd to be within less than her own length of it, so that it was expected she would strike every Moment, and run aground.

It was now necessary, being attacked from three different Batteries, and the Citadel of *St. Pierre*, beginning to fire upon the Ship likewise, to bring the stern chase Guns to bear upon the Fort, which was at first silenced; a brisk Fire was likewise kept up by the Marines upon the Militia on Shore, many of whom were carried off supposed to be killed or wounded.

At half an Hour past five the Commodore sent his Lieutenant with Orders to tow off.

At six the Wind springing up, the Ship was soon out of each of the Enemy's Guns, which at half an hour past six ceased firing as did the *Rippon*.

In this Engagement which lasted four Hours and a half, the Ship received no assistance from the Fleet, one Boat only excepted, which was sent by Capt. *Lynn*, of the *Roebuck*.

There were fired in the attack seven Hundred great Shot and upwards, though in the last two Hours fifty Men were employed in towing off the Ship, and above forty were sick during the whole of it.

The Bomb Battery of the Enemy was extremely well served, and few of the Shells which were constantly thrown, from the beginning of the Action to the end of it, fell at a
greater

greater distance from the Ship than twenty or thirty yards, and a great many drop'd along side; one in particular fell between the Barge and the Yawl.

At seven joined the Fleet, and kept off *St. Pierre's* all Night.

Jan. 20. At eight in the Morning the Commodore made sail to the Northward in consequence of a Resolution taken at a Council of War to make a Descent upon the Island of *Guadelupe*, and to attack the Town and Citadel of *Basse-Terre*, the Metropolis.

Off the Island of Dominica.

At twelve the North End of *Martinico*, bore E. by S. five Leagues, and the South End of *Dominica*, N. by E. half a League.

The *Amazon* joined us this Day with two Transports from *Antigua*, bringing two Hundred Men from Col. *Ross's* Regiment, as did the *Spy* Sloop. The *Amazon*, Capt. *Norton*, during the whole of the Expedition was extremely active, as was the *Roebuck*, Capt. *Lynn*.

DOMINICA, so called by *Columbus*, from his discovering it on a Sunday, lies in Latitude 15. Longitude 60. about ten Leagues from *Martinico*, to the N. W. This Island is very woody and mountainous, well watered, but little cultivated. The Inhabitants are mostly French, and the Island by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle* 1748, declared neutral with *St. Lucia*, *St. Vincent*, and *Tobago*. It has several Bays, of which that called Prince *Rupert's* Bay (from Prince *Rupert*, Admiral of the English Fleet in the Reign of *Charles the Second*, and Brother to the Elector Palatine on the Rhine) is the principal one of Note. It is spacious and deep, capable of containing a very large Fleet, and is shelter'd from the Wind by very high Mountains. Near the Shore it has a depth of seven fathom Water, and farther out from 7 to 20, 40, 50, and 100. On the first arrival of the Squadron in this Bay, the Inhabitants of the Island were apprehensive of our com-
mit-

mitting Acts of Hostility, but the Commodore dispelled their fears by signing a Neutrality with them, and soon after they brought in Provisions to the Fleet, having before drove off their Stock into the inland Country.

Jan. 21. At twelve this Day Prince *Rupert's Bay* bore N. by E. five or six Leagues.

In this Bay, which we were afterwards better acquainted with, died (as I have heard) the Lord *Catbcart*, who commanded the Land Forces on the Expedition to the *West-Indies* under Admiral *Vernon*.

Off the Island of Guadelupe,

22. At eight in the Morning the North End of *Dominica*, bore E. five Leagues; from *Dominica*, to *Guadelupe* the distance is about nine Leagues N. W. by N.

At eleven the *Rippon* and *Panther's* signals with those of several other Ships of the Line were thrown out.

At twelve the South End of *Guadelupe* bore N. E. five or six Miles.

GUADELUPE, the largest of all the *Caribbee* Islands, lies in the Latitude 16 N. and Longitude 61 W. about thirty Leagues from *Martinico* in the N. W. It was first discover'd by *Columbus*, and called by the Spainards *Alto Guardelupo*, from the great heighth of the Cliffs and Mountains on it. It is about fifteen Leagues in length, and twelve in breadth, divided into two Parts by a small Arm of the Sea, or rather a narrow Passage, through which no Ship can venture: The Inhabitants cross over in a Ferry from one Part to the other. The Country to the West is called *Basse-Terre*, where stands the Metropolis, and where the Citadel and Strength of the Island lies; the Part to the East is called *Grande-Terre*. The Produce of the Island is the same with the rest of the *Caribbees*; Sugar, Indigo, and Cotton, &c. It was attacked in the Reign of *Queen Anne*, by Admiral *Bembow* and General *Codrington*, but without Success. They landed the Forces, but finding the Army diminished in their numbers by Sickness, and

and that the Mountains were too difficult of access, they re-imbarked without effecting any thing of Consequence. It abounds in Water, in some places of it very good, in others, and often at no great distance, a Mineral which fluxed the Men for some time till the Effect was discovered. The Citadel, a very large but irregular Fortification, is situated at the South End of the Town, built very high, and mounting 47 Guns. Col. *Cunningham*, on reconnoitring, from the great height of it, was induced to think it impregnable to the Squadron, and out of the Power of the lower Deck Guns to batter it, but in this, though an Opinion strongly supported by appearance, he was deceived; many of the Shot from the *St. George* and *Panther* flying over it, though it must be confessed they were pointed at the highest Elevation.

At six in the Evening Capt. *Ichyll*, returned from on board the *Cambridge*, the Commodore's Ship, where a general Attack upon the Capital Town of *Basse-Terre*, the Citadel, and Batteries that defended it, had been resolved upon.

His Majesty's Ships to attack in the following Order upon a signal To-morrow Morning.

	Guns.	
<i>Lyon</i>	60	First Battetry 9 Guns.
<i>St. George</i>	90	} The Citadel or Fort Royal 47 Guns.
<i>Norfolk</i>	74	
<i>Cambridge</i>	80	
<i>Panther</i>	60	} Third Battery 12 Guns.
<i>Burford</i>	70	
<i>Berwick</i>	66	Fourth Battery 7 Guns.
<i>Rippon</i>	60	Fifth Battery or Le Mome Rouge 6 Guns.

The Ships to silence their respective Batteries, if possible, and to lie by them till further Orders.

All

All Night the Squadron was employed in turning under the Island of *Guadelupe*; two of the Bombs stood close in, and threw Shells against the Citadel of *Basse-Terre*; but without any Execution, having not attained the true Distance, or being improperly directed.

Jan. 23. At seven in the Morning, Commodore Moore, shifted his broad Pendent from the *Cambridge*, and hoisted it on board the *Woolwich* of forty Guns.

At half an Hour past seven, the Commodore made the signal to engage.

Bore away his Majesty's Ships the *Lyon*, *St. George*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge*, *Panther*, *Burford*, *Berwick*, *Rippon*, and ran down close along the Shore of *Guadelupe*.

General Attack of the Squadron at Basse-Terre, Guadelupe.

At nine the *Lyon* * began to engage the first Battery of nine Guns, and was rak'd by a small one of two Guns, a stern of her to the Southward and the Citadel with what Guns they could bring to bear.

The rest of the Ships continued moving on in order of Battle to the respective Batteries they were to engage, the Citadel (or *Fort-Royal*) playing upon them as they advanced.

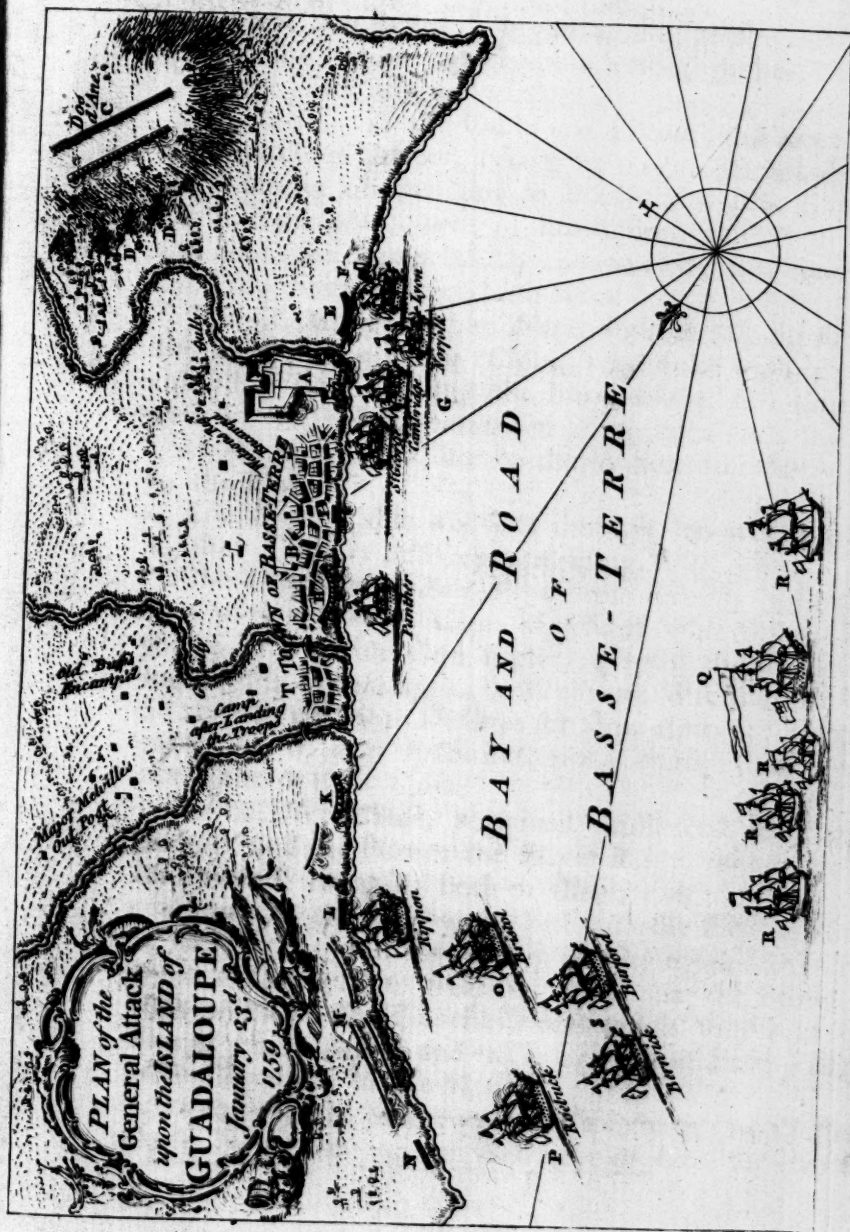
At half an Hour past nine, the *Cambridge*, *Norfolk*, and *St. George*, began to engage the Citadel, and after an almost incessant Fire silenced it about five in the Afternoon.

Near ten, Capt. *Shuldbam*, in the *Panther*, began to engage the twelve Gun Battery, and continued it warmly for many Hours, doing great Execution, and beating down most of the Buildings near it, when having silenced all the Guns, he lay by till called off by the Commodore.

The *Burford* † which was to have supported the *Panther* in this attack, and the *Berwick* ‡ which was to have engaged the seven Gun Battery drove off to Sea, by which means the *Rippon*, which followed, became exposed to the *Berwick's* Battery as well as her own.

HA * Capt. *Trelawney*. † Capt. *Gambier*. ‡ Capt. *Harman*.

At



REFERENCES to the PLAN.

A. The Citadel, Fort Charles, mounting 46 pieces of cannon, with two bomb batteries. — B. Town of Basse-Terre. — C. Ground upon which the French Governor retired after the burning of Basse-Terre. — D. Mountains ascending to the Dos d'Ane. — E. Battery of 19 guns, attacked by the Lion. — F. Battery of 2 guns, playing upon the Lion, during the attack. — G. The Cambridge, Norfolk, & St George, attacking the citadel A. — H. Battery of 19 guns, attacked by the Zephirus. — I. Battery of 5 guns, — K. Battery of 7 guns that should have been attacked by the Hornet. — L. Battery of 6 guns with an 18 pounder on horse, attacked by the Zephirus, who ran aground in coming up to it. — M. Entrenchment of the enemy, lined with troops. — N. Battery of 6 guns. — O. The Bristol coming up to the assistance of the Rippon, which was aground and raked by the batteries K, L, and the musquetry in the trenches at M. — P. The Rochuck firing upon the battery at N, which had begun to play upon the Rippon. — Q. Commodore Moore at the head of the transports, with his broad pendant flying on board the Woodcock Frigate. — R. Transports with the Troops. — S. Bernick & Burford drove out to Sea. — T. English Camp.

At ten, the *Rippon* * began to engage the *Morne Rouge*, but having run in too close on letting go her Anchor, she tail'd the Shore and stuck fast.

At eleven, cut the Cable and Hawser and kept engaging the seven Gun Battery, taking her on the Starboard-bow.

At twelve all the Line of Battle Ships (the *Burford* and *Berwick* excepted) were in hot Action, and all the Forts in and about the Town briskly cannonaded; this continued for five Hours very warm on both Sides.

The *St. George* † like *Mount Vesuvius*, at the time of its Eruption, broke out in Clouds of Smoke with a perpetual rumbling within; and the broad-side of the *Cambridge* ‡ gave the Ship an Appearance as if (to be allow'd the Expression) she had first set fire to the Water, and afterwards rode in the Flames.

The *Lyon's* Cable was shot through, on which she let go another Anchor, and kept engaging.

The Garrison in *Fort-Royal*, was severely galled by the Shot of the *Panther*, Capt. *Shuldbam*, who while he was engaging the twelve Gun Battery, played all the Cannon he could bring to bear upon the Walls and Works of the Citadel, till after an obstinate Defence for some time, the Enemy were entirely drove from all the Batteries to the South of the Town, and quitted their Guns.

On the North Side, remained unsilenced the seven Gun Battery, and the Fort at the *Morne Rouge*, where the *Rippon* lay aground, engaging both of them, and

At two in the Afternoon, had actually silenced the Guns at the *Morne*; but the Enemy observing the Ship to be a Shore, assembled in great Numbers, on the Brow of the Hill, and lin'd the Trenches from which they kept a brisk Fire of small Arms, and rak'd her fore and aft, killing and wounding many of the Men.

At three the Militia brought up a Cannon, an 18 Pounder, play'd it in the way of *Batteries en barbe* for two Hours,

E

and

* Capt. *Jekyll*.† Capt. *Gayton*.‡ Capt. *Burnett*.

and being mounted so high above the Ship it was not silenced but with Difficulty; they likewise planted their Colours upon the Parapet of the Trenches, which were soon after shot down and never appeared any more.

Lieutenant *Chaundy*, of the Marines, after behaving with great Spirit, received a violent Contusion in his left Leg, which was cut off immediately, and Mr. *Grey*, a Midship-Man, was wounded in the Thigh with a Musquet Ball of which he died.

Of twenty eight Marines quarter'd on the Poop, eight were killed or wounded, and the Seamen so enfiladed on the Forecastle, that ten out of the twenty remaining were obliged to be sent forwards, to assist in returning the Fire there; the rest of the Marines were employed at the great Guns, there being upwards of ninety Men sick in the Hold. A large Box containing 900 Cartridges blew up on the Poop, and set Fire to the Ship.

All the Grape Shot on Board was now expended, and the Wadding; the Marines and Seamen making Wadding of their Jackets and Shirts and firing them away at the Trenches. Flung out a Signal of Distress to the Squadron. Extinguished the Fire on the Poop.

At this time Capt. *Leslie*, of the *Bristol*, observing the situation of the *Rippon*, came from Sea, and run in between the Ship and the seven Gun Battery, which had played upon her from the beginning of the Engagement, pouring in a whole Broadside upon the Enemy; the Marines in the *Bristol*, at the same time flank'd the Militia in the Lines; so that the Fire upon the *Rippon* slackened.

At five the Commodore made the Signal to prepare to land the Troops, which was afterwards countermanded, it being too late, and growing dark; by which means many of the flat-bottom'd Boats in repairing back to the Rendezvous of their Brigade, were in danger of being run down by the Men of War, now returning from their Batteries; and some of them but very narrowly escaped.

At

At half an Hour past five the Commodore sent a Lieutenant on board the *Rippon*, with Orders for her to tow off, but being acquainted at his return that the Ship was a-ground, he sent a Pilot to her Assistance.

At seven the flat-bottom'd Boats dispersed, and the Troops returned to their respective Transports; all the Line of Battle Ships (except the *Rippon*) having now rejoined the Fleet, and all the Batteries of the Enemy being silenced, the four Bombs stood in for the Shore, and threw Shells and Carcasses into the Town.

The Town of Basse-Terre, burnt by the Bombs.

The Houses and Churches were every where soon in Flames, the Magazines of Powder blown about the Enemy's Ears, and the whole at ten o'Clock blazed out one general Conflagration.

Et circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis.

In this Engagement which continued without ceasing from nine in the Morning till Night, the Squadron sustained but little loss of Men, and far from being proportioned to the Time or Severity of the Action; insomuch that Mons. *D'Etri*, the French Governour, would not afterwards believe, that only six Men were killed, and twenty wounded, on board the *St. George*, which had engaged the Citadel for so many Hours; several of the Ships however suffered much in their Masts and Rigging.

Of the Officers were

Kill'd. Lieutenant *Roberts*, of the *Marines*, in the *Norfolk*.

Wounded, Capt. *Trelawney*, of the *Lyon*, Lieut. *Curle*, of the *Marines*, in the *Lyon*; and Lieut. *Chaundy*, of the *Marines*, in the *Rippon*.

All Night the Bombs continued to play upon the Town and Citadel.

At nine in the Evening, the *Rippon*, which still remained a-ground, run her Larboard Guns over to the Starboard Side, started thirty Tun of Water in the Forehold to lighten her forward, and employed all her Boats in endeavouring to tow off; then having carried out Hawfers, all Hands were turned to the Capstern, but the Anchors came Home, and she never moved till near twelve; when contrary to the Expectation of almost every body on board she gave a sudden Start and was got off, to the great joy of the Officers and Men, who were not without their Apprehensions of her being burnt by the Enemy in the Night, or beat to Pieces by the Sea and Surf before the Morning.

At twelve came to an Anchor in thirteen Fathom Water.

Upon examining the Gunner's Report, the Ship had fired 1300 great Shot and upwards, and the Marines 2000 Cartridges. The Foremast was shot thro', the Mizzen-yard cut almost away, and the Braces and Rigging greatly damaged.

Jan. 24. At two o'Clock this Afternoon, the Commodore who was turning in all the Morning, came to an Anchor with the Squadron in the Road of *Basse-Terre*; his broad Pendent still flying on board the *Woolwich*. The Town continued burning all this Day.

Found in the Road the Hulls of several Merchant-Men, which the Enemy had set Fire to on our approaching. Several others turned out, and endeavoured to escape, but were intercepted and taken by the *Ludlow-Castle*, and other Men of War.

At three the Commodore made the Signal to prepare to land.

The Troops land.

At five landed the first Brigade, and the second and third immediately after to the Northward of the Town.

On landing they found the Town and Citadel abandoned by the Enemy, who never fired a Shot the whole Day; the latter was taken Possession of by two Companies of *Elliott's*, and the English Colours hoisted there about six o'Clock.

It

It was very observable that during the general Attack upon the Town, the French never shew'd any Colours at the Citadel, where a Flag Staff still remained.

A Genoese in the French Service came down to the Troops and informed them, that the Enemy had only five Companies of regular Forces (Marines) in the Island, consisting of twenty Men per Company. He likewise acquainted them that a Train was laid to blow up the Powder Magazine in the Citadel, and a Negro left to set fire to it, who was persuaded to believe he could escape at a Sally Port afterwards. This was immediately cut off, and the Magazine secured. The Guns were all spiked up by the Enemy, before they quitted it, and some of the Trunnions knock'd off, but the Spikes being chiefly old Nails, and not of Steel well temper'd, were afterwards drill'd out by the Matrosses.

Part of the Troops laid upon their Arms all Night upon the rising Ground that overlooked the Town; part of them (the Old Buffs) made themselves Masters of an advantageous Post upon a Hill about a Mile to the West, and part enter'd the Town and lined the Streets, which still remained on Fire, and continued burning all Night.

This Day arrived the *Buckingham*, Capt. *Tyrrel*, who a little before had engaged the *Florissant* of 74 Guns, supported by two Frigates, in which he acquired great Honour. Arrived also the *Rye*, with a missing *Hospital-Ship*, from *Barbadoes*, having the Physician Dr. *Brooke*, and the Surgeons to the Army on Board, who, it was much feared, were lost, the Ship not appearing from the time the Squadron left the English Channel.

Jan. 25. In the Morning at break of Day the Enemy who had retired with the armed Negroes to the Hills, appeared to the number of about 2000, throwing up intrenchments near to a House, where the Governour *Le Chevalier Nadau D'Etreil*, had fixed his Head-Quarters, at the Distance of about four Miles from the Town to the S. E. and which with the *Dos d'Ane*, a little higher up, he threatened to defend to the last Extremity against all Opposition whatever; saying, "The
" English

“ English had taken away every thing but their Lives, and
 “ they would sell them dearly.”

Ampullas et sesquipedalia verba.

HOR.

Description of the Dos d'Ane.

The Dos D'ANE was situated at the Distance of about six Miles from *Basse-Terre*, to the S. E. and is no more than a hollow Passage or Cleft, through the Mountains, by which a Communication was open'd into *Capesterre*, a more level and indeed a very beautiful Part of the Island. The French call it *Dos d'Ane*, from it's resembling at a Distance the Back of an Ass, but I rather believe it to be an old Term for any mountainous Cleft whatever *. The ascent to it was very steep. The Road from the Camp, interrupted by broken Rocks, and furrowed by a Variety of Gullies, which were extremely difficult to pass, and which rendered it very hazardous to make any Attempt to force it: In this the Enemy placed their chief Security, holding us at Defiance, and calling it the *Nè plus ultra* of the English Army; so indeed it proved on this Side, for though some Officers were of Opinion that it might have been assaulted with Success, the Morning after the landing, or immediately upon landing, whilst the Panick of the Enemy was strong, and the Consternation they were thrown into from the Bombs, and firing of the Town was not worn off, and they remained dispersed, yet most agreed, it was hardly practicable afterwards, when the Troops had continued for some Days in Camp without moving; when the Inhabitants had recovered their Spirits, and now began to gather together again, and to fortify themselves on the Hills, putting their Negroes in a Situation of Defence, and capable of disputing the Ground, at every Gully where the Troops should appear. General *Barrington*, seem'd so sensible of the Difficulty in carrying it, that when he succeeded to the chief Com-

* They call a Sharp-bottom'd Boat, *Bateau fait à Dos d'Ane*.

Command; on the Death of General *Hopson*, he drew off the Army immediately to another Part of the Island.

To return to the present Operations of the Troops, Major *Melville*, of Col. *Ross's* Regiment, seized upon an advanced Post about four Miles to the N. E. of *Basse-Terre*, in a Plantation belonging to Madame *Ducharmey*, where he kept Possession, and upon all Opportunities that offer'd, annoy'd the Enemy as long as the Camp remained at *Basse-Terre*; from this Place he made Signals to the Old Buffs, and they to the Camp below, to march off the Picquets, whenever he wanted a Reinforcement, or the Enemy made shew of an Attack upon him, which they frequently did.

At three in the Afternoon, the Tents and Field Equipage, were sent on Shore with three Days Provisions for the Men, when *Duroure's*, *Barrington's*, and *Armiger's* Regiments, with the Artillery Pare, and the Highlanders encamped at the back of the Town. *Watson's* cover'd the Citadel, and encamped near it; *Elliott's* were sent into Garrison in the Citadel, and the Old Buffs encamped at their out-post on the Hill.

General *Hopson* fixed his Head-Quarters at *Basse-Terre*, at the Governour's House or rather the Ruins of it, where several Deserters were this Day brought in.

Jan. 26. The Troops continued next Morning in the Position already described, and a Flag of Truce was sent to the Enemy with an offer of Terms, which the Day after produced the following Answer from the French Governour *Le Chevalier D'Etreil*.

Letter from the French Governour Le Chevalier D'Etreil.

Messieurs.

J' Aÿ reçu la Lettre que vos Excell. m'ont fait l'honneur de m'écrire du 25^{me} --vous vous me faites une Proposition qui ne peut venir que de la Facilité que vous avez eu de vous emparer de la Place et du Bourg de la Basse-Terre; car autrement vous me devez rendre assez de Justice pour penser que Je ne la recevrai pas. Vous avez la Force en main pour soumettre les
Ex-

*Exterieurs de l'Isle, mais quant à l'Interieure nous jouons à Jeu
egal.*

*A l'Egard des Consequences qui suivront mon Refus, je suis
persuadé qu'elles ne seront autres que prescrivent les Loix de la
Guerre; s'il en étoit autrement, nous avons un Maître assez
puissant pour nous venger.*

*A la Guadelupe, le 27^{me} Janvier
1759.*

*A Leur Excellences
Messieurs Moore et Hopson, Off-
ciers Generaux de S. M. B.
A la Basse-Terre.*

*Je suis de vos Excellences, avec Respect,
Votre tres humble and obeissant Serviteur,*

Nadau D'Etreil.

Gentlemen,

I Have received the Letter your Excellencies did me the
Honour to write on the 25th ---The Proposals you offer,
are such as could only arise, from the easy Acquisition
you have made of the Town and Citadel of *Basse-Terre*, for
otherwise you must do me the Justice to believe I would not
have received them. The Force you have with you, is in-
deed sufficient to give you Possession of the Extremities of the
Island, but as to the inland Part of the Country, we there
have an equal Chance with you.

In regard to any Consequences that may attend my Refusal
of the Terms proposed, I am persuaded they will be such only
as are authorized by the Laws of War; but should it happen
otherwise, we have a Master who is powerful enough to take
Revenge for what we may suffer.

I am, &c.

This Answer was spirited, and had it succeeded to a gallant
Behaviour, and a bold Example, during the Attack, could
not have failed of doing Honour to the Governour; but it was
very well known, that so far from exerting himself at that
Time, by frequently visiting in Person the Citadel and the
Batteries engaged, and by his Appearance inspiring new Life
and Vigour into his People, then fighting for their all, for Life,
for

for Honour, and for Liberty: He retired to a Plantation out of Gun-Shot, and remained an inactive Spectator of the Destruction of the Day, and the Ruin of the Capital; nor did he on the Morning after, take any Precautions to prevent the landing of the Troops, who had a difficult Shore to deal with, attended with a violent Surf from the Sea, and defended by Entrenchments and Lines every where thrown up; but flew from all the Advantages of Ground and Situation, and took Shelter upon the Hills and Mountains, where no Danger could alarm, and no Batteries could reach. Had he been really brave, or had a mind to be thought so, he should have acted like another *Turnus*.

Rapit Acer,
Totam aciem in Teucros, et contra in Littore sistit.---
Utro Occurramus ad undam,
Dum trepidi, egressisque labant vestigia prima.

Æn. 10.

This was the Time to have displayed undaunted Resolution and Obstinacy of Defence; for if it was true, that Possession of the Metropolis became so easy an Acquisition to the Invaders, to whom was it owing, that it was not made more difficult? Menaces of Resistance *jusqu'à l'Extremité*, are noble, but it is then only when they are thrown out Sword in Hand, the Bayonet pointed and not the Pen, the Shore disputed Inch by Inch, and the approaching Enemy defied in Arms at the Water's Edge, not by Letters at a Distance. This heroic Chevalier on the contrary (like *other Chevaliers* we have heard of) scamper'd up a Precipice, as soon as the Royal Troops and Boats appear'd; threatening from the Top of it, more like an affrighted School-Boy than a General; that, "if they used him ill, he would tell his Master of 'em".

" Nous avons un Maitre pour nous venger".

His Epistle and Refusal of Terms was therefore considered by the English Officers, as the Fanfaronnade of a Man, who

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had

had neither a Heart to execute, nor a Head to design, and in whom Timidity would render abortive, whatever Understanding might inspire.

The Inhabitants of the Island, whose Effects and Houses were all consumed at *Basse-Terre*, became real Objects of Pity; and I make no doubt, Compassion was one Motive in our General, to make those early Offers of Humanity he did.

Jan. 28. In Consequence of their being rejected, this Morning several Detachments were sent to scour the Country, and several Shot were fired from the Citadel at the Enemy, who appeared at a Distance in small Bodies. The Commodore hoisted his broad Pendant this Evening on board the *Cambridge*, which had been much shattered in the Engagement of the twenty third.

The Troops burn the Canes and scour the Country.

30. A Party of the French descended from the Mountains, and firing under cover of the Bushes near the Shore, killed three Marines, and a Seaman at the watering Place for the Squadron; upon which in the Evening the Troops burnt all the Sugar Canes and Houses near it. At another Time * a Body of armed Negroes concealing themselves in the Canes, and firing out of them, the Troops set Fire to the several Corners of the Field, and burnt them and Canes together.

31. The Commodore sent a Lieutenant and twenty Men from each Ship on Shore, to transport the Cannon from the lesser Batteries to the Citadel, which was continued the next Day.

Feb. 1. A Detachment of the Troops commanded by Major Trollop, of Col. *Watson's*, repulsed a considerable Party of the Enemy, and took thirty Prisoners.

This Day the *Weazel* Sloop, sailed for *England* with Dispatches from the Commodore and General.

2. Arrived the *Ludlow-Castle* and *Spy* Sloop, from destroying a Fort of four Guns to the Northward.

Feb. 3.

* At *Grande-Terre*.

Feb. 3. Major *Melville*, set fire to several Villages near his out-Posts at Madame *Ducharmey's*, and burnt the Canes about them, as did Col. *Crumpe*, in another Part with a Detachment from the Camp.

This and the following Days for some time the Commodore sent the Boys from the Squadron on Shore, to pick up Cannon Ball fired into the Town at the general Attack. The French on that occasion made use of all Sorts of Langrege Shot, old Nails, Copper, Lead, Tin, Stones, &c. and their Musquet-Balls were chewed with their Teeth and Jagged.

4. Arrived the *Lancaster*, from *England*, Capt. *Man*.

An Attack was this Morning made by a Detachment of our Troops, upon some Entrenchments on a Hill opposite to Major *Melville's* Post, thrown up by Madame *Ducharmey*, and defended by her armed Negros: The Entrenchments were carried, and the Houses and Plantations burnt with the loss on our Side of twelve killed and thirty wounded. The Enemy had about ten killed, and a Number of Prisoners taken, but Madame *Ducharmey*, who commanded as usual in Person, made her escape. Lieutenant *Farrel*, Ensign *Leach*, of *Ar-miger's*, and Lieutenant *Maclean*, of the *Higblanders*, who distinguished themselves greatly in this Attack, were dangerously wounded.

A Gun burst in the Citadel, killed one Man and wounded three others. This Day there was a flying Report of the arrival of a French Squadron at *Tobago*, consisting of seven Sail of the Line and thirty Transports.

5. The Troops kept engaging on the Hills with small Arms most part of the Day.

6. At six this Morning an Out-Detachment was seen engaging warmly with a Body of the Enemy above the Citadel, and the whole Line was under Arms in the Camp. It was then supposed, that a general Attack would be made upon the *Redoute*, before the Governour's Head-Quarters, where the greatest Body of the French appeared, and where they had been seen daily at work in raising Entrenchments from the time our Troops took Possession of *Basse-Terre*; but

At 10 the Line turned in again, the Detachment having repulsed the Enemy and killed and wounded near Seventy.

In this Engagement Lieut. *Kelly*, of *Elliott's* Grenadiers, particularly distinguished himself, and by falling unexpected on their Flanks put them to the Route in great Confusion.

The Citadel kept firing Cohorns all this Day.

Commodore Moore, detaches a Squadron to *Grande-Terre*.

Commodore Moore, in order to facilitate any Attempts upon the Eastern and more fertile Part of the Island, called *Grande-Terre*, thought proper this Afternoon, to detach some Men of War from the Squadron to take Possession of *Fort-Louis*, (now called *Fort-George*) a strong Battery and well defended; accordingly,

At two o'Clock the *Berwick*, with the *Roebuck*, *Renown*, *Woolwich*, *Bonetta*, two Bombs, and three Tenders, with a large Detachment of *Marines* from the other Ships failed to the Eastward for *Grande-Terre*.

Feb. 7. The *Rippon* was ordered to send 2 twelve Pounders on Shore to the Citadel, but could not land them on account of the Surf.

8. The Enemy fired small Arms for several Hours at the Battery raised by Col. *Desbrisay*, above the Citadel without any Effect,

9. The *Rippon* landed her two Pieces of Cannon upon a Catamoran, which was tow'd on Shore by ten Boats, as did the *Lyon* and *Winchester* the same Number. They were afterwards transported by Negroes into the Citadel where they now remain.

10. A Lieutenant of the *Berwick* arrived, with an Account of some Difficulties that were found in attacking *Fort-Louis*, at *Grande-Terre*, upon which the *Commodore* gave Orders for the Ships to go in at all Events, and sent Capt. *Shuldbam*, in the *Panther*, to reinforce the Squadron.

11. At nine in the Morning failed the *Panther*, for *Grande-Terre*. Lieut. Col. *Desbrisay*, of Col. *Watson's* Regiment, was this Day appointed Governour of the Citadel, or *Fort-Royal*, which was repairing; and soon after *Elliott's* Regiment march'd out,

out, and *Watson's* went into Garrison there, *Elliott's* encamping in the Ground where *Watson's* lay before.

Feb. 12. A Flag of Truce was sent to *Martinico*, for the Exchange of Prisoners.

Fort-Louis, now Fort-George, at Grande-Terre, taken.

Feb. 13. The Squadron at *Grande-Terre*, attacked *Fort-Louis*, and the Batteries near it; when after a severe cannonading which lasted six Hours, the Marines and Highlanders were landed, who drove the Enemy from their Entrenchments with Bayonets fixed, and hoisted the English Colours at the Fort; of this they kept Possession, doing Duty on Shore, till a Detachment arrived from the Camp some time afterwards, under the Command of Major *Ball*, of General *Barrington's* Regiment, where they remained a few Weeks and then were re-imbarked on board the Squadron. A Lieutenant of the *Berwick*, was killed by a Party of the Enemy, which kept a regular Fire upon the Boats as they landed the Marines, of which and of the Seamen many were killed and wounded.

14. At this time the Troops at *Basse-Terre*, from the constant Fatigues they endured, by being perpetually harrassed, without coming to any general Engagement, which the Enemy always avoided, and by being exposed to intense Heat from Day to Day, began to yield to the Disorders of the Climate, and the Hospitals were crowded with Sick and Wounded. It was therefore proposed to send Part of them to *Antigua*; and accordingly the *Rippon* and *Spy*, which were ordered for that Service, sailed this Morning with eight Transports for the Town of *St. John's* in that Island, having about 500 Men from the Regimental Hospitals on board, the greatest Part of which number died soon after their Arrival, and many on their Passage. The Surgeons were sent before as usual, to make the necessary Preparations for their Reception, and to buy Water. The Inhabitants of

ANTIGUA or *ANTEGO*, which takes it's Name from this Circumstance of wanting Water, are constantly obliged to send Vessels

Vessels for it to *Montserat*, a small Island which lies about eight Leagues from it to the S. S. W. When it is a wet Season they preserve Rain in Cisterns, with which most Houses are supplied, and philter it through large philtering Stones, of which there are great Quantities at *Barbadoes*, and the other Colonies, but those at *Barbadoes* are generally esteemed the best. I remember to have heard in *England*, of the Discovery of some fresh Springs at *Antigua*; but upon Enquiry found they had all a brackish Taste, and are not in Use. It lies in Latitude 17 N. and Longitude 61 W. 20 Leagues East of *St. Christopher's*. It is the Residence of the Governor of the *Caribbee* Islands, and has always a Regiment of Foot in Garrison at *St. John's Town*, where new Barracks have been lately built by the Inhabitants of the Island.

The Squadron likewise of Men of War employed in these Seas usually lies at Anchor in *St. John's Road*; to the S. E. of which is a commodious Harbour for heaving down large Ships, called *English Harbour*, where there is a King's-Yard, attended by proper Officers, and under the Direction of the Commodore or Admiral who commands. *English Harbour*, by Land is about 10 or 12 Miles from the Town of *St. John's*. The Climate is found to be very unhealthy, and the Country in dry Seasons looks very bare, but at other times is pleasant and beautiful.

Camp at Basse-Terre.

Feb. 22. The *Rippon* having performed this Service, and landed the Sick at the Hospital in *St. John's Harbour*, which took up several Days, returned back to the Squadron, and Anchored this Afternoon in the Road of *Basse-Terre*. The Troops remained in their Position, encamped in the same Ground, and had been employed in burning the Sugar-Canes and laying waste the Country, bringing in Prisoners and Deserters, most of them Negroes, daily to the Head-Quarters.

In the Morning Commodore *Moore*, sailed in the *Panther*, to *Grande-Terre*, to view the Fortifications at *Fort-Louis*, leaving

leaving the Command of the Squadron to Capt. *Leslie*, removed from the *Bristol* to the *Buckingham*, in room of Capt. *Tyrrell*, sent to *England*, in the *Weazle* Sloop, with the Express from *Guadelupe*. Before the Commodore sailed, he received an Account of Mr. *Keppel's* Success at *Goree*, on the Coast of *Guinea*, which being immediately communicated to the General, in the Evening at Sun-set the *Cambridge*, fired a Gun, mann'd Ship, and gave three Cheers; as did all the Men of War in the Squadron according to Seniority.

The Troops were drawn out on Shore, and fired a *Feu de Joye*, taking it up from the Cannon of the Citadel.

Feb. 25. The Commodore returned in the *Panther*, from reviewing the Works at *Fort-Louis*.

This Day a Thanksgiving Sermon for the Success of his Majesty's Arms at *Guadelupe*, was preached on board every Ship in the Squadron by order of the Commodore.

26. At seven in the Morning there was an Alarm from Major *Melville's* Post, and a Signal from the Old Buffs for the Picquets in Camp to march.

Soon after another Signal was made for the second Picquets to march, to sustain the first.

At eleven the first Picquets returned back to Camp, the Enemy who were drawn up on the Hills opposite to *Melville's* Post, having retired on seeing him reinforced from the Army below.

By such Artifices as these, the French vainly flatter'd themselves with a Prospect to weary out the British Troops, or by such frequent Alarms to call them out to the Sun, whose Meridian Rays they knew were fatally powerful on European Constitutions.

At this time near 1800 Men in the Army were Sick or Dead.

General Hopson dies.

27. At one in the Morning died *General Hopson*, at the Head-Quarters at *Basse-Terre*, and by his Death the Command of the Forces devolved to Major General *Barrington*.

This

- This Evening the *Rippon* and *Bristol* were order'd to sail to *St. Eustatia*, and to cruize off that Port, in order to prevent the *Dutch* from supplying the Enemy with Provisions, which they had constantly done from the Time they were drove up the Mountains by the *English*.

Feb. 28. General *Barrington* having taken the Command of the Forces upon him, this Day ordered the Troops to strike their Tents and Hutt.

General *Barrington* withdraws from *Basse-Terre*.

March 1. By break of Day the Regiments in Camp appeared hutted, and the Enemy were amused by it, imagining the General propos'd still to continue his Attack, and to remain there for some time; but a few Days after, the Detachments at the out Posts were all drawn in, the Batteries in and about the Town of *Basse-Terre* blown up and destroyed, and the whole Army brought off and re-imbarked on board the Transports by break of Day without the Loss of a Man.

Governour *Desbrisay*, was left in the Citadel with *Watson's* Regiment and a Detachment from the Artillery, and the Commodore with the Fleet sail'd for *Grande-Terre*, leaving the *St. George* and *Buckingham* to cover the Garrison in case of any Attack from the Enemy.

Upon the Motion of the Troops the *French* descended gradually from the Redoute, and after they were imbarked, set Fire to the Hutts in Camp, and entered the Town; upon which Col. *Desbrisay*, fired upon them from the Citadel, and beat down and burnt the Houses they had occupied, making a Sally at the same time with a Detachment from the Garrison; some were taken Prisoners, and the rest made the best of their way back to the Redoute.

6. Sail'd the *Spy Sloop* with an Account of the Death of General *Hopson*, to *England*.

7. The Fleet sail'd for *Fort-Louis*.

The

The Trade Wind and Leeward Current prevented the Squadron and Transports from getting round to *Grande-Terre*, till the 11th. when the Fleet came to an Anchor off *Fort-Louis*, of which the Marines were still in Possession. However on account of the Scarcity of Provisions, and Water, and not being supplied in the Tents like the rest of the Army, they were growing sickly, and Capt. *Hood*, and Capt. *North*, belonging to the *Norfolk* and *Berwick* died. But twenty five of the Transports could weather the Saints, the rest were drove to Leeward.

March 12. Commodore *Moore*, received undoubted Intelligence this Day of the arrival of *Monf. Du Bompar*, Lieut. General and Chef d' Escadre, (formerly Governour of *Martinique*) with a Squadron of Men of War, consisting of eight Sail of the Line and three Frigates from *Old France*, having a Battalion of *Swiss* and other Troops on board, intended for the Relief of *Martinico*, in Case he found it invested by the *English*, and that he was lying at Anchor between *Pidgeon-Island* and *Fort-Negro*, in the great Bay of *Port-Royal*, ready to come out.

As it was very practicable for *Monf. Bompar*, to throw in Succours to *Grande-Terre*, if he attempted it, and at the same time Mr. *Moore*, be incapable of putting to Sea to oppose him in the Situation the *English* Squadron then lay; a Resolution was taken to call in the cruising Ships, and to sail immediately to Prince *Rupert's Bay* in *Dominica*, where he could be early acquainted with any Motions made by the Enemy, and be ready to follow if Occasion required, as he would be then to Windward of *Guadelupe*, and at the Distance only of nine Leagues.

Monf. Bompar arrives, and Mr. Moore, sails to Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominica.

13. Accordingly the Squadron sailed this Morning to Prince *Rupert's Bay*, and this Day came to an Anchor there, followed by the *St. George* and *Buckingham*, from *Basse-Terre* Road, and the *Rippon* and *Bristol* from their Cruise, who joined on the twenty first.

The Privateers of the Enemy took Advantage of this Movement, and all the time * the *French* and *English* Squadrons were watching each other in the two Bays. They went out roving along the Coasts and took above eighty or ninety Sail of our Merchant-Men, which they carried in Prizes to *Martinique*.

These frequent Captures occasioned heavy Complaints from the *British-Islands*, for they said it was equally as practicable for the *English* Squadron to have anchored in *Port-Royal*, as in Prince *Rupert's* Bay, by which two Ends had been answered, the *French* Men of War could not have got out, nor the Privateer Prizes have got in, of course the latter must have fallen into the Hands of our Cruizers, and have been retaken; no Harbour being then open to them, but *St. Pierre's* or *Granada*, either of which was at any time to be blockaded by a single Frigate.

Had the English made their Appearance off *Port-Royal* Bay, *Monf. Du Bompar*, must have been reduced to the Alternative, either of fighting a superior Force, or of retiring behind the Citadel into the Carenage to avoid it; leaving to Mr. *Moore*, room to come to an Anchor with his Squadron between *Fort-Negro* and *Pidgeon-Island*, where he lay before.

To this it was replied, that the heavy Ships, such as the *St. George* and *Cambridge*, might be drove to Leeward in attempting to get into the Bay, or that the Enemy by constantly having the Advantage of the Trade, Wind, and Current, might at any Time send down *Fire-Ships* upon the Men of War in the Night.

March 21. This Afternoon the *Renown* sailed for *Jamaica* with Col. *Haldane*, the Governour of that Place, who acted as Brigadier-General upon the Expedition. I should here observe, that the *Lyon* came first into Prince *Rupert's* Bay by herself on the 15th.

The Squadron being sickly at this time, was reinforced by General *Barrington* with a Detachment of the Troops, in con-

* Above eleven Weeks, from Friday March 16 to Sunday June 3.

consequence of which, a Serjeant and 20 Men were put on board the *Rippon*, and the rest of the Ships had a Complement in proportion.

March 23. While the General was making the necessary Dispositions for landing at *Grande-Terre*, the *French* at the Redoute and *Dos d'Ane* came down upon Col. *Desbrisay* in the Citadel; and having been supplied with a Mortar of 13 Inches from *Martinique*, threw Shells into it from the neighbouring Hills, and erected a Battery, from which they kept playing daily upon the new Works thrown up by the Governour, and sometimes made shew of an Assault upon the Body of the Place; but were constantly dispersed by the Fire from the Garrison, from which also frequent Sallies were made.

Colonel Desbrisay blown up in the Citadel; Colonel Crumpe-lands and attacks St. Mary's

When the *St. George* and *Buckingham* were called in to join the Squadron upon the arrival of the *French* Fleet at *Martinico*, the Enemy was encouraged to approach nearer to the Citadel, which occasioned a more frequent Discharge of Artillery; and soon after we had the Misfortune to learn, that a Cannon being fired too near a Powder Magazine placed in a Stone-sentry Box, at the flanked Angle of the South-East Bastion, the Return of the Wadding blew it up, and with it the Governour, who was standing at the Sentry-Box, reconnoitering the Enemy with a Glass, Major *Trollop*, one Lieutenant, two Bombardiers and several Men upon the Platform. Col. *Desbrisay* and Major *Trollop* were taken up dead, being thrown at a great Distance into the Heart of the Fort; but some of the Men, tho' greatly burnt, recovered; Lieut. *Read* lived a few Days. By this unhappy Accident, the Army was deprived of the Service of two gallant and experienced Officers, and the Citadel lost a bold and active Governour to defend it. The *French* taking Advantage of the Disorder occasioned by the Explosion,

sion, came down in great Numbers from the Hills, but were soon repulsed by the Fire from the Garrison.

March 21. This Day Major *Melville*, who had greatly distinguished himself at his Out-post, was appointed Governour of the Citadel, in the room of Col. *Desbrisay*, and succeeded him likewise as Lieut. Colonel to *Watson's* Regiment.

Lieut. Colonel DESBRISAY was Captain of Foot at the Battle of *Laffeldt* or *Val*, near *Mastricht* in 1747; where being wounded, and lying upon the Ground amongst the Slain, he was run thro' by a *French* Officer, whose unmanly Example was immediately followed by the Platcon he commanded, all or most of them planting their Bayonets in different Parts of his Body: Of about 13 Wounds which he received, eight were judged to be mortal. Being afterwards at Table with the Marechal Count de *Saxe*, of whose Politeness as an Enemy, many honourable Instances were given in Course of the late War, he was strongly solicited by the Marechal to tell him "Who the Officer was that had used him so very unlike a Soldier, * threatening to disgrace him at the Head of the Regiment;" but DESBRISAY, though well acquainted with his Name, the Commission he bore, and the Corps he served in, most generously declined it; contenting himself with letting his Excellency know, that he was not a stranger to his Person, and begging his Excuse from being obliged to point him out.

As he was at all times alert, so was he very indefatigable; had a thorough Knowledge of his Profession, and was master of great Application in it. He was quick, and had a happy Presence of Mind which foresaw a Difficulty and the Method to conquer it at one and the same Instant; cool in Action, and Brave without Ostentation; presuming never upon a Superiority of Parts, but always diffident of Himself; thought and

* *Facientem*

Lenis in Hostem:

was ever looked upon as the distinguishing Mark of true Courage in a Soldier.

and read much, and was ever forming some new Design to molest and annoy the Enemy.

The Service of the Publick was the Spring that wound him up and put his whole Frame in Motion.

He had the true Fire of a Soldier in him, and with it was as compleat a Gentleman as any in the Service, dying sincerely regretted by every Officer of his Acquaintance.

April 1, Arrived the *Emerald*, Capt. *Cornwall*, from *England* with Dispatches for the Commodore and General, and on the 5th,

5. Looking into *Martinico* was chased by two *French* Men of War.

The *Antigua* Brig, Capt. *Varlo*, sunk two *French* Schooners loaded with Arms for *Gaudelupe*, and brought in a third.

Col. *Crumpe* of *Duroure's* landed at *Grande-Terre* with a Detachment of 600 Men, between the Towns of *St. Anne* and *St. François*, attacked them, and destroyed the Batteries and Cannon there.

11. The *Emerald* with *French* Colours looking into the Harbour of *Granada*, the Master-attendant and several Gentlemen from the Shore, taking her for a *French* Frigate, came on board and were made Prisoners; upon finding their Mistake, they burst out into a violent Fit of Laughter, and soon after fell a Singing.

12. A few Days before, Gen. *Barrington* formed a Design to surprise the Towns of *Petit-Bourg*, *St. Mary's* and *Guogave* on the *Basse-Terre* Side of the Island, and to make an Incursion into the *Capesterre* the most beautiful Country in or about it; but the Success of this Project tho' well concerted, was thro' the Darkness of the Night, the Roughness of the Weather, and the Ignorance and Fear of the Negroes, who were Guides, entirely frustrated.

Soon after the Gen. sent Brigadier *Crumpe* to reconnoitre the Coast near *Arnouville* and *Houelberg*, who landed there on the 12th with a Detachment of 1300 Men from the Troops, and 150 *Antigua* Volunteers. They found the Enemy who had

had not opposed their landing, drawn up in two strong Entrenchments well defended with Cannon and palisaded, but they were attacked with such Intrepidity by Part of *Duroure's* Regiment of Highlanders, who rushed in upon them with Bayonets fixed, that they very soon gave way, and abandoned one of them; from the other they continued to fire upon the Troops for some time with Cannon and Musquetry, but a Bridge having been made, the River was crossed, when they were entirely drove off and above 70 taken Prisoners, some of them People of the greatest Condition in the Island. The Loss to the Troops was, killed one Officer and 13 Men, and wounded two officers and 52 Men.

From hence the Detachment passed on to the River *Lizard*, where the Enemy had thrown up a strong Work defended with four Pieces of Cannon, and seemed determined to make a Stand, but the River being crossed by means of two Canoes conveyed lower down in the Night, they fled at break of Day on the 13th without any Resistance, and were pursued to *Petit-Bourg*, which they abandoned in the same precipitate Manner as soon as the Troops appeared. They had fortified this Town with Lines and a Redoute, but besides the Danger they were in from the Detachment, then seizing the *Hauteurs* around, they were attacked at the same time by Capt. *Uvedale* of the *Granada* Bomb, who was throwing Shells into the Fort.

On the 15th Brigadier *Crumpe* advanced to the Bay *Mabcut* with 700 Men, and Capt. *Steele* to *Guogave* with 100, where the latter nailed up seven Pieces of Cannon, with an Intrenchment which might have been maintained against a much superior Force, the Enemy retiring after a single Discharge of their Artillery.

On the 16th Brigadier *Crumpe* returned from the Bay *Mabault*, where he found the Town of *Battans* abandoned, which he burnt, destroying at the same time a large Quantity of Provisions that had been supplied by the *Dutch* from *St. Eustatia*.

There

There now remained only the Town of *St. Mary's* to prevent the Irruption of the Troops into the *Capesterre*; and was indeed the dernier Resource of the Enemy; this Pass they had strongly fortified, but like the rest as ill supported. They were pursued as far as the Heights of *St. Mary's*, having retired with great Precipitation; being attacked there in Front by the *English* Grenadiers with the utmost Resolution, they quitted their Cannon and fled; upon which the Detachment took Possession of the Town, and next Morning broke into the *Capesterre*.

By a Letter intercepted from the Count de *Bourbonaye*, Governor of *Martinico*, to the Chevalier *D'Etreil* at *Gaudelupe*, it appeared, "That the former was in no Condition to send any farther Relief or Assistance to him, all the Arms he could spare being already taken; and that *Monf. du Bompar* found himself unequal to make any Attempts in his Favour against the *English* Squadron; still encouraging him not to despair, but to hold out to the last Moment".

April 17. Arrived the *Griffin* from *England*, with an Answer to the Dispatches sent by the *Waezle* Sloop after the taking of the Town of *Basse-Terre*.

19. The *Falcon* Bomb, stationed off the *Santos* or *Saints*, in order to prevent any Supply of Arms or Provision from being carried to the Enemy; as she was chacing in a Privateer, miss'd Stays and was stranded; the Officers and Men were saved, and the smallest Mortar and Stores got out.

The *SANTOS* or *SAINTS*, (so called by *Columbus* on account of his discovering them on *All-Saints* Day,) are four little Islands belonging to the *French*, and lying between *Dominica* and *Gaudelupe*, four Leagues from the latter to the S.S.W.

22. At this Time the *French* Governour finding himself close press'd by Col. *Crumpe*, who seem'd determined by the Dispositions forming, to ravage and lay waste the Country, sent a Flag of Truce to General *Barrington* to demand a Cessation of Arms, and to know what Terms he would grant; and having consulted the principal Inhabitants, and they being of Opinion it was in vain to hold out any longer, on the 25th.

The

The Island of Gaudelupe surrenders.

April 25. The Island of *Gaudelupe* was surrendered to the General on the following Articles of Capitulation, which were signed at the Head-Quarters at *Capesterre* on *Tuesday May 1, 1759.*

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION

Between their Excellencies the Hon. Major General Barrington, and John Moore, Esq; Commanders in Chief of his Britannick Majesty's land and sea Forces in these Seas, and M. Nadau d'Etreil, Gouverneur for his Most Christian Majesty of Guadelupe, Grande-Terre, Desfada, and the Saintes.

Article I. **W**E the Governor and other Officers, of the regular Troops, shall march out of our Posts, with one Mortar, two field Pieces of Brass Cannon, with ten Rounds for each Piece, Arms, Baggage, and the Honours of War.

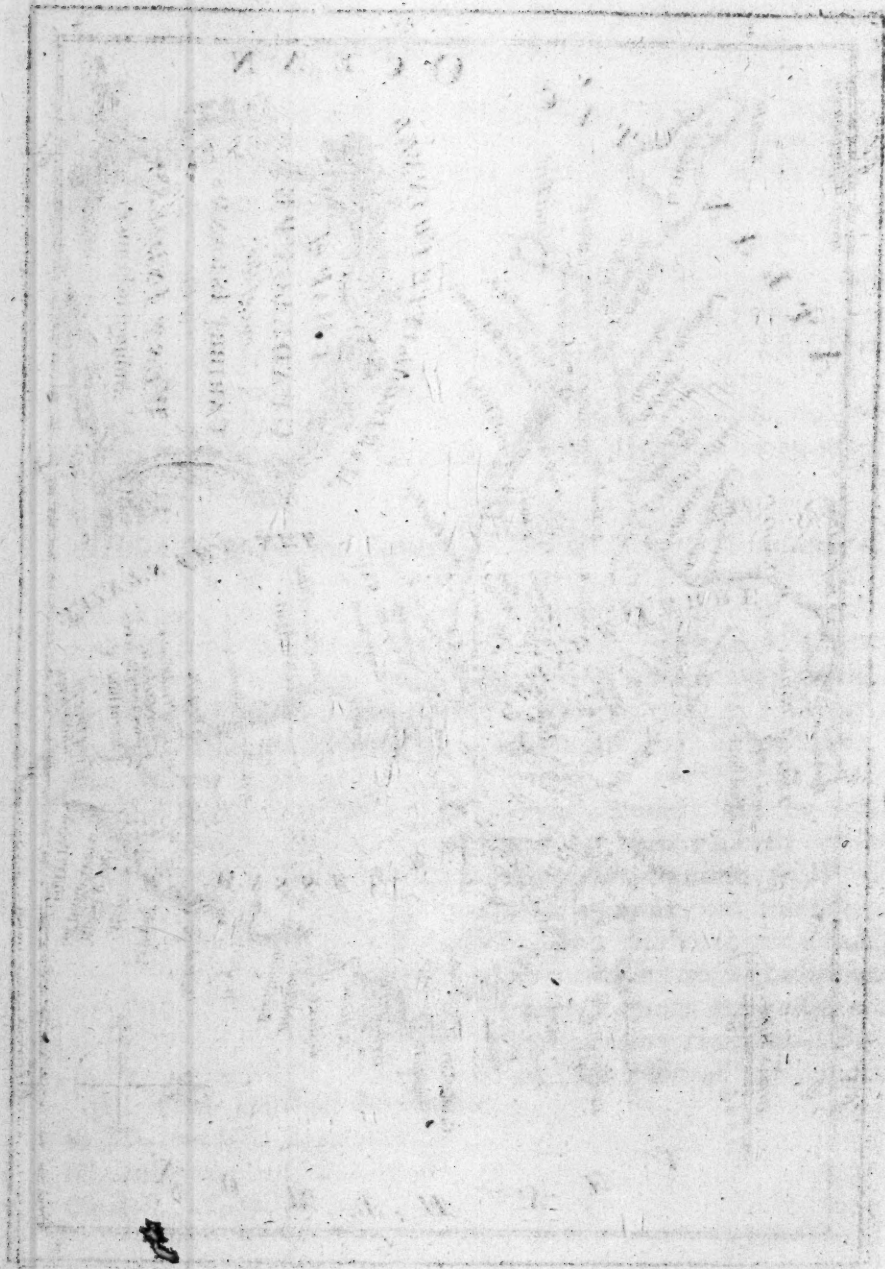
Granted, except the Mortar; and as to the Cannon, we will allow only four Rounds for each Piece; and on Condition that the Troops of his Britannick Majesty shall take Possession of the different Posts of the Three Rivers, and the Hospital tomorrow morning, the 2d of May, at eight o'Clock; and that all the Magazines of Provisions, Ammunition, and Implements of War, as well as all Papers relating to the Revenue, be delivered into the Possession of a Commissary to be named by us for that Purpose.

II. That we shall be sent to *Martinico*, in a good Vessel, well provided, and by the shortest Passage.

Granted.

III. That





III. That the Commissary general, Officers of Justice, Admiralty, and all such as have the King's Commission, shall likewise be sent to *Martinico* in a good Vessel well provided and by the shortest Passage.

IV. That the Staff and other Officers shall have leave to take with them their Wives and Children to *Martinico*.

V. That the Staff and other Officers shall have the same Number of Servants granted them, as were allowed by the most Christian King, viz. to the Commissary General 24; to the Lieutenant Governour 18; to the Fort Major 15; to the Captains 12 each; to the Lieutenants 8 each; and to the Ensigns six each.

VI. That it shall be allowed to all the Officers who have Estates in this Colony (except to me the Governour, unless the King permits me also) to appoint Attornies to act for them until the Peace; and if the Island be not then ceded, the abovementioned Officers shall have leave to sell their Estates, and carry off the Produce.

Granted only for the Commissary general, and Officers of the Admiralty, and refused to the others.

Granted.

Granted.

Granted.

VII. That a good Vessel shall be allowed to the Lady of *Monf. Duchieu*, Lieutenant Governour General of the Islands, and Captain of one of the King's Ships, to carry her to *Martinico*, with her Equipage, Furniture, Plate, and Servants, suitable to her Rank: And also to the Governor's Lady, and the Wives and Widows of the Staff Officers.

VIII. That *Monf. de Folleville*, Lieutenant Governour of *Martinico*, shall have a good Vessel to carry him and his Volunteers thither, by the shortest Passage, with only such Arms, Baggage and Servants, as they brought with them.

IX. That the *Sieur Avril* of *Dominico* and his Detachment shall be sent thither with their Arms and Baggage.

X. That the Prisoners, Soldiers, and Sailors, shall be mutually exchanged.

XI. That all the Negroes who were enlisted and continued till the last Day of the the Attack, in the Companies of *Bologne*, *Petite*, *Dumoliere*, and *Ruby*, agreeable to the List that will be given it of

Granted: One Vessel for all the Ladies.

Granted.

Granted.

Granted.

Granted, upon Condition that they are immediately sent off the Island.

them;

them, shall have their Freedom at the Expence of the Colony, as by Agreement.

XII. That the Men belonging to the Privateers, who desire to go to *Martinico*, shall have a Vessel to carry them thither.

XIII. That there shall be a reasonable Time allowed for removing the Furniture, Effects, and Cloaths that are in the *Reduit*, or other Places, belonging to the Persons who are to be sent to *Martinico*; and that his Excellency General *Barrington* shall grant his Protection for the safe Conveyance of the abovementioned Effects to the Place of Conveyance.

XIV. That there shall be an Hospital Ship provided for the Wounded and Sick that are in a Condition to be removed; and that the rest shall be taken care of and sent with a Flag of Truce to *Martinico*, as soon as they are recovered.

XV. That all Subjects, formerly belonging to the King of *Great Britain*, who for Crimes were forced to fly their Country, and have carried Arms in this Island, shall be pardoned, and allowed to remain in this Island as Inhabitants.

Granted.

Granted.

Granted: Those that remain here shall be taken Care of at the Expence of his Most Christian Majesty.

They must go out of the Island.

XVI. That the same Honours and Conditions shall be granted to the King's Troops in the *Grande Terre*, as are given those in *Gaudelupe*.

They shall have neither Mortar nor Cannon.

XVII. That the Troops at the Head of the *Reduit*, as well as those at the *Three Rivers*, shall march to the Post of the Camp at *la Garde*, and remain there till the Day of Embarkation.

The Transport Ships shall be at the Great Bay to-morrow Morning to receive the Troops of the Garrison, the Privateers Men, and those who are to pass to Martinico.

J. BARRINGTON, JOHN MOORE.
NADAU D'ETREIL.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *between their Excellencies and the Inhabitants of Gaudelupe, &c.*

Art. I. **T**HE Inhabitants shall march out of their Posts with all the Honours of War, viz. with two Field-Pieces, their Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating, and lighted Match.

Granted, in Consideration of the brave Defence which the Inhabitants have made during an Attack of three Months, upon Condition that they lay down their Arms as soon as they have marched by our Troops, and that all the Forts, Posts, Batteries, Cannon, Mortars, Firelocks, and Bayonets, with all kind of Ammunition, and Implements of War, be delivered to a Commissary to be named by us; and that we shall have a Power of fixing a Garrison in all such Places as we shall think proper.

II. The

II. The Inhabitants of the Islands of *Martinico*, *Marigalante*, and *Dominico*, who came to the Assistance of this Island, shall have Leave to retire with their Arms and Baggage, and a Ship shall be provided to carry them, and the Servants they brought with them, to their respective Islands, with Provisions for their Passage.

III. The Inhabitants shall be allowed the free and publick Exercise of their Religion, the Priests and Religious shall be preserved in their Parishes, Convents, and all other Possessions; and the Superiors of the several Orders shall be permitted to send for such as they think necessary from *France*, and the neighbouring Islands; but all Letters wrote on this Occasion shall be transmitted by the Governour appointed by his *Britannick Majesty*.

IV. They shall observe a strict Neutrality, and not be forced to take up Arms against his most Christian Majesty, or against any other Power.

V. They shall be allowed their Civil Government, their Laws, Customs, and Ordinances; Justice shall be administered by the same Persons who

Granted, except those from Marigalante, who shall be sent to Martinico.

Granted.

Granted, on Condition that they take an Oath within a Month, or sooner, if possible, to maintain all Clauses of this Capitulation, as well as to remain exactly and faithfully neuter.

Granted; but when any Vacancies happen in the Seats of Justice, the superior Council of the Island is to name proper Persons to fill up those Vacancies who

who are now in Office; and what relates to the interior Police of the Island, shall be settled between his *Britannic Majesty's* Governour and the Inhabitants. And in Case this Island shall be ceded to the King of *Great-Britain*, at the Peace, the inhabitants shall have their Choice, either to keep their own political Government, or to accept that which is established at *Antigua* and *St. Christopher's*.

VI. The Inhabitants as well as the religious Orders shall be maintained in the Property and Enjoyment of their Possessions, Goods moveable and immoveable, noble and ignoble, of what Nature soever they may be; and shall be preserved in their Privileges, Rights, Honours, and Exemptions; and the free Negroes and Mulattoes in their Liberty.

VII. They shall pay no other Duties to his *Britannic Majesty* but such as they have hitherto paid to his most *Christian Majesty*, without any other Charge or Imposts; the Expences attending the Administration of Justice, the Pensions to Curates, and other customary Charges, shall

who must receive their Commissions from his *Britannic Majesty*; And all Acts of Justice whatsoever are to be in his Name. But in regard to any Change in the political Government, we grant it, if agreeable to his Majesty's Pleasure.

Granted.

Granted; but if this Island is ceded to his Britannic Majesty at the Peace, it shall be subject to the same duties and Imposts as the other English Leeward Islands, the most favoured.

be

be paid out of the Revenue of his *Britannic Majesty*, in the same Manner as under the Government of his most *Christian Majesty*.

VIII. All Prisoners taken during the Attack of this Island, shall be mutually exchanged.

IX. The free Mulattoes and Negroes, who have been taken, shall be considered as Prisoners of War, and not treated as Slaves.

X. The Subjects of *Great-Britain*, who have taken refuge in this Island, whether Criminals or Debtors, shall have leave to retire.

XI. No other but the Inhabitants actually residing in this Island, shall possess any Lands or Houses, by Purchase, Grant, or otherwise, before a Peace; but if at the Peace this Island should be ceded to the King of *Great-Britain*, then such of the Inhabitants as do not chuse to live under the *English Government*, shall be permitted to sell their Possessions, moveable and immoveable, to whom they will, and retire whenever they please, for which Purpose there shall be a reasonable Time allowed.

Granted.

Granted.

Granted.

Granted; but such of the Inhabitants as chuse to retire shall have leave to sell to none but Subjects of Great-Britain.

XII. In

XII. In Case there should be any Exchange at the Peace, their *Britannic* and most *Christian* Majesties, are desired to give the Preference to this Island.

This will depend on his Majesty's Pleasure.

XIII. The inhabitants shall have Liberty to send their Children to be educated in *France*, and to send for them back; and to make Remittances to them whilst there.

Granted.

XIV. The absent Inhabitants, and such as are in the Service of his most *Christian* Majesty, shall be maintained in the Enjoyment and Property of their Estates, which shall be managed for them by Attorneys.

Granted.

XV. The Wives of Officers and others, who are out of the Island, shall have leave to retire with their Effects, and a Number of Servants suitable to their Rank.

Granted.

XVI. The *English* Government shall procure for the Inhabitants an Exportation for such Commodities as the Island produces, and are not permitted to be imported into *England*.

Granted; as the Island produces nothing but what may be imported into England.

XVII. The Inhabitants shall not be obliged to furnish Quarters for the Troops, nor
Slaves

Granted; but Barracks will be provided as soon as possible for the Lodgment of the Troops; and

Slaves to work on the Fortifications.

and such Negroes who shall be employed with the Consent of their Masters, on public Works, shall be paid for their Labour.

XVIII. The Widows and other Inhabitants, who thro' Illness, Absence, or any other Impediment, cannot immediately sign the Capitulation, shall have a limited Time allowed them to accede it.

Granted; but all the Inhabitants, who chuse to partake of the Advantage of the Capitulation, shall be obliged to sign it within a Month from the Date hereof, or to quit the Island.

XIX. The Men belonging to the Privateers, and others who have no Property in the Island, and are desirous to leave it, shall have Vessels to carry them to *Martinico* or to *Dominico*, (at their Option) and shall be furnished with Provisions for the Passage. Nevertheless those Persons who have any Debts with the Inhabitants of the Island, shall be obliged to settle their Accounts with them before they depart.

Granted.

XX. The Inhabitants shall have leave to give Freedom to such Negroes as they have promised it to, for the Defence of this Island.

Granted; on Condition that they are immediately sent off the Island.

XXI. The Inhabitants and Merchants of this Island, included in the present Capitulation, shall enjoy all the Privileges of Trade, and upon the

Granted; but without affecting the Privileges of particular Companies established in England, or the Laws of the Kingdom, which prohibits the
car-

the same Conditions as are *carrying on of Trade in any o-*
 granted to his *Britannic Ma-* *ther than English Bottoms.*
 jesty's Subjects, throughout
 the Extent of his Dominions.

XXII. The Deputies of the *Granted.*
Grande-Terre, not having a
 sufficient Power to sign the
 Capitulation, though the Co-
 lony adheres to the Conditions
 of it, under the Authority of
 M. *Nadau*, may sign it when
 they have their full Powers,
 and they will be comprehend-
 ed in all the Clauses.

Given at the Head-Quarters in the Capesterre.

Guadelupe, the first Day of May, 1759.

J. BARRINGTON. JOHN MOORE.

NADAU DUTRIEL. DEBOURGDE CLAIN-
 VILLERS. DUQUERUY.

May 1. At this Juncture the Commodore received In-
 telligence that *Mons. Du Bompar*, had sailed some Days
 from *Martinico*, and was seen with his Squadron out at Sea,
 seven Leagues to Windward of *Marigalante*, seemingly with
 a Design to land some Forces at *Grande-Terre*, which he ac-
 cordingly effected, and dis-embarked the *Swiss* Battalion
 consisting of 500 Men; upon landing they found the Island
 surrender'd, and not having advanced far up into the Country,
 retreated before the *English* Troops could have Notice of
 of them. They were immediately pursued, and about thirty
 of the *Swiss* deserted, the rest were put into the Boats and
 got off.

May 2.

May 2. At two this Afternoon, the Commodore made the Signal to prepare to sail, and at half an Hour past nine in the Evening to weigh; when he sailed with the Squadron out of Prince *Rupert's* Bay, having first made a Signal for all Lieutenants, and sent the following Line of Battle to each Ship.

LINE of BATTLE, ENGLISH.

The *Buckingham* to lead with the Starboard, and the *Norfolk* with the Larboard Tacks on Board.

<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>Division</i>
Woolwich,	Buckingham,	Capt. Leslie,	64	
Bonetta,	Berwick,	Harman,	64	
	Hampshire,	Norbury,	50	
Infernal,	Panther,	Shuldham,	60	
Granada,	Lancaster,	Man,	66	<i>John</i>
Rye,	St. George,	Gayton,	90	<i>Moore,</i>
Ludlow-Castle,	Cambridge,	Burnett,	80	<i>Esq;</i>
Amazon,	Burford,	Gambier,	70	<i>Com-</i>
Emerald,	Rippon,	Jekyll,	60	<i>mander</i>
Kingsfisher,	Bristol,	Parker,	50	<i>in chief,</i>
	Lyon,	Trelawney,	60	<i>&c. &c.</i>
	Winchester,	Le Crafs,	50	
Roebuck.	Norfolk.	Hughes.	74	

3. At six this Morning the South End of *Marigalante*, bore East five Leagues.

MARIGALANTE, so called by *Columbus*, from the Name of his Ship (the *Gallant Mary*) lies in Latitude 16 N. about three Leagues from *Grande-Terre* to the S. E. It is twenty Miles in length, and in breadth about fifteen; producing as the other Islands; a flat Country in general, but ill supplied with Water, and little fortified.

LINE of BATTLE, FRENCH, (as reported at *Dominica*.)

L' *Hector* to lead with the Starboard, and the *Diadem* with the Larboard Tacks on Board.

Frigates.	Ships.	Commanders.	G.	Division.
Le Fleur de Lys,	L' <i>Hector</i> ,	Rochfield,	74	Du
	Le Sage,	De Guichem,	64	BOM-
	Le Courageux,	Coufage,	74	PAR,
L' <i>Amethyst</i> ,	Le Defenseur,		74	Chef d'
	Le Vaillant,	Clavier,	64	Escadre,
	Le Proteè,	D'Hiquit,	64	&c. &c.
	L' <i>Amphion</i> ,	Reviel,	50	
	Le Florissant,	Comte de Morville,	74	
La Valeur,	Le <i>Diadem</i> ,	Roffaliere.	74	

May 4. At eight South End of *Marigalante*, E. N. E. four Leagues. The Squadron turning to Windward between *Dominica* and *Marigalante*, and so continuing the whole time it was out. The Sun was this Day Vertical at Noon.

5. At six South End of *Marigalante*, N. E. four Leagues.

6. At seven South End of *Marigalante* N. E. by N. three Leagues.

At eight in the Evening the *Griffin* joined, making the Signal to speak to the Commodore.

At seven in the Morning, Signal for all Cruizers to come in.

At eight the Commodore hoisted his Colours, and bore away for Prince *Rupert's* Bay again.

At 12 Signals for the *Rippon*, *Bristol*, *Emerald*, and *Griffin* to chace four Sail to the Southward.

At one continued the Chace, at two the *Rippon* threw out the Commodore's private Signal, which not being answered, at three fired a Gun at the Chace, who stood for *Martinico*.

At five, a Brig bore down to the *Bristol*, with an Account that the Chace were three of our Transports and a Cartel with the *French* Governour, Le Chevalier *D'Etreil*, and his Officers

Officers bound for *Port-Royal*, in Consequence of the Articles of Capitulation; at six left off Chace.

The Commodore with the rest of the Squadron, came to an Anchor in Prince *Rupert's* Bay; as did *Monf. Bompar*, with his Squadron the Day before, in the Bay of *Port-Royal*, having never seen each other; which occasioned it to be ludicrously said by the People of *Dominica* at our Return, "That the *English* went on one Side of the Island, and the *French* on the other, for fear they should meet."

Deseada, the Santos, and Petite-Terre surrender.

May 9. At this Time General *Barrington* summoned *Marigalante*, the *Santos*, and *Deseada* to surrender; the latter submitted upon the same Terms as had been given to *Gaudelupe* but *Marigalante* held out. The little Island of *Petite-Terre* came in likewise.

DESEADA or DESIDERADA, (the desirable Island) so called by *Columbus*, because it was the first Land he discovered on his second Voyage to *America*, Anno 1493, lies seven Leagues from *Grande-Terre*, to the N. E. in Length three Leagues, and Breadth four Miles. Latitude 16. 20. N. Longitude 60. 10 W.

10. Upon signing the Articles of Capitulation at *CAPESTERRE*, the Inhabitants quitted the *Dos d'Ane*, and returned to their Plantations and Houses; they began also to repair the Ruins at *Basse-Terre*; where soon after, Shops were opened and the Produce of the Country sold as usual, unmolested by the Troops in Camp or Garrison, where General *Barrington* caused the strictest Discipline to be observed, and behaved with so much Affability, and was so easy of Access to all the Natives, that it would be difficult to say whether he seemed to be most respected by the Army or the Island.

11. Sailed the *Woolwich* for *England* with an Account of the Surrender of *Gaudelupe*, the *Santos*, and *Deseada*.

MARIGALANTE now only remaining to be subdued, the General began to make the necessary Preparations for attacking it, and accordingly a Body of Troops were embarked.

May

May 14. Sailed the *Berwick*, *Bristol*, *Ludlow-Castle*, and two Bombs from Prince *Rupert's Bay* to favour a Descent upon the Island, and to destroy the Forts; and having joined the Transports from *Grande-Terre*, stood over to *Marigalante*; but the Enemy upon the Appearance of the Troops thought proper to submit.

The *Bristol* was greatly employed throughout the whole of this Expedition; Capt. *Parker* was extremely active, very brave, and was well seconded by his first Lieut. Mr. *Philipps*, whose Courage and Coolness gained him much Credit in the Squadron.

The Commodore rode all this Day at Anchor with his Foretop-sail loose, (Signal for the Squadron to prepare to Sail.)

19. *MARIGALANTE* surrender'd upon the same Terms as *Gaudelupe*, and the *Berwick* with the *Ludlow-Castle* and Bombs returned back to Prince *Rupert's Bay*.

23. A Detachment of the Troops was left at *Marigalante*, under the Command of Major *Bell*, to garrison the Island.

27. All present Designs of the Expedition being thus happily finish'd, General *Barrington* acquainted the Commodore, that he proposed to send back Part of the Troops with the Transports to *England*, about the latter End of *June*, or the beginning of *July*.

31. Arrived the *Nasau* and *Raisonnable* of 70 Guns each, with a Store-Ship from *Portsmouth*, and joined the Squadron in the Bay.

June 2. The Commodore formed the Squadron into two Divisions, and made a new Line of Battle, Mr. *Moore*, commanding the Red, and Mr. *Hughes*, the White.

The Squadron returns to Guadelupe.

3. At three in the Afternoon, Commodore *Moore*, made the Signal to weigh in the *Cambridge*, which was repeated by Capt. *Hughes* in the *Norfolk*, when the Squadron sailed in two Divisions from Prince *Rupert's Bay* for *Guadelupe*; leaving behind the *Nasau* and *Raisonnable* to compleat their Watering.

June 4.

June 4. At eight in the Morning, the Commodore anchored in *Basse-Terre* Road, the rest of the Ships following according to Seniority.

6. At nine anchored the *Raisonnable*, and the *Nasau* appeared in the Offing. Mons. *Du Bompar*, sailed this Day from *Port-Royal*, leaving behind him *Le Florissant* of 74, and *Le Vaillant* of 64 Guns.

7. General *Barrington*, was now making the Tour of the Island, and visiting all the Quarters where the Troops were cantoned.

The Attention of the Publick in *England*, on this Expedition, being totally swallowed up in the Idea of *Martinico*, the Conquest of *Guadelupe*, (as we were told) became little considered by the Generality of People there, who looked upon it as a little Provincial Island to the other, and were not sufficiently acquainted with the Strength of it, the Advantages accruing from its Possessions the Extent and Produce of the Country, and more particularly the Beauty of its Situation, where like a Queen it sits enthron'd amongst the lesser Islands, in Power to convey Relief or Destruction to all the Colonies around.

The Soil is rich. and especially at *Grande-Terre* so fertile, that the Canes are frequently cut six times without re-planting, and in *Martinico*, the finest Plantation never produced more than seven Crops, and but very few did that indeed; far the greatest Part of what are called *Martinico* Sugars, are the real Produce of *Guadelupe*, the Inhabitants of which were obliged to send them to *Martinico*, before they could be transported to *Old France*.

MARTINIQUE, is called the Capital Island, from the constant Residence of the Governour, who commands over all, as the Governour of *Antigua* does in like Manner over *St. Kitt's*, *Nevis*, *Montseratt*, and other the *Carribbees* with us; but it is neither so strong nor so capable of Defence as *Guadelupe*: The Citadel is indeed extremely difficult to be attacked by Sea, and to Shipping perhaps impregnable on Account of the Trade Wind and Current setting constantly out

out of the Bay of *Port-Royal*, but it is practicable to take it by Land; and though the *English* Troops did not succeed on the present Attempt, it is not thence to be concluded that it was not to be reduced: Different Reasons might prevail on different Persons, and it is very certain both Islands could not fall a Sacrifice; for the taking of one would render it impracticable to attack the other with any Probability of Success, since half the Regiments must have been employed in Garrisons to secure the new Conquest: *Guadelupe* might therefore be, for ought I know, the greater Object of Consideration to the British Generals, as it was a Nest of *Flibustiers* and *Privateers*, constantly infesting the British Trade; for most of the Ships trading to *Antigua*, *Nevis*, *St. Kitt's*, *Jamacia*, or the *Spanish Main*, are obliged in their Passage to the *West-Indies*, to strike *Deceada* first, to make the Land, from which they were discernible immediately to the *French* at *Guadelupe*, who never failed to send their *Schooners* and *Petiaugres* out, and were perpetually bringing in of *English* Prizes to the Town and Road of *Basse-Terre*, where they were protected by the Cannon of the Citadel and Batteries, from any Attempts of our Cruizers to retake them: For this Reason and for others that could be given, the Possession of *Guadelupe* is of the greatest Importance to *English* Merchants in time of War, and indeed on many Accounts it appears to be the most valuable Island of the two, and the more noble Acquisition to the Crown of *England*.

June 10. The Transports came round from *Grande-Terre*, and dropped in daily to the Rendezvous at *Basse-Terre*.

12. At eight anchored the *Nassau*: At ten the *Roebuck* came into the Road, and sailed again to *English* Harbour in *Antigua* to clean, being ordered to take the Transports under her Convoy to *England*.

Rippon ordered to look into Granada.

15. At this time it being very uncertain whether *Monf. Du Bompas*, had entirely left these Seas, and most other Ports

Ports having been reconnoitred by the Frigates, the *Rippon* was ordered by the Commodore this Morning to look into *Granada*, and sailed at twelve accordingly.

GRANADA, lies in the Latitude of 11. 45. N. about eighty Leagues from *Guadelupe*, and thirty from *Barbadoes*, to the S. W. The Island is from East to West about five Leagues, and in Circumference twenty five Miles. There are several Bays and Harbours in it, and the Road is defended by a Battery of fourteen Guns, and there is a *French* Governour, usually residing here, and a Garrison, subject to the Command of the Governour of *Martinico*. It is well watered, produces *Sugar*, *Rum*, *Cotton*, and *Fruits* as the other Islands, and is esteemed rich and fertile.

June 16. At twelve, *St. Lucia* bore East nine Leagues, Latitude observed 13° 55' N. at six *St. Vincent* East seven Leagues.

17. At five in the Morning, the S. W. End of *Granada*, bore S. E. by S. five or six Leagues.

Discovers *Monf. Du Bompar*, and Squadron lying there.

At eight saw lying in the Road and close under the Land, *Monf. Bompar* with seven Ships of the Line, his broad Pendant and Colours flying. At half past eight, wore Ship and stood to the Northward, being then about seven Miles from the *French* Squadron.

At nine one of the *French* Ships loosed her Topsails as if to chace, but did not come out. Cleared Ship and made ready for Action.

At 10, hawled up to the Northward

It was thought as *Monf. du Bompar* did not chace the *Rippon* with his Squadron, which he must have distinguished at least two Hours before she could discover him under the Land, that he was apprehensive she was the headmost Ship of the *English* Squadron, and was sent to decoy him into the Fleet.

June 18. At seven, heavy squall of Wind, Rain, Thunder, and Lightning. The Foretop-gallant Sail split to Pieces and blew away. At 12. *Granada*, bore E. half S. distant 49 Leagues.

19. At six made the Land which proved to be *Montseratt*.

Rippon returns and acquaints the Commodore.

20. At seven in the Morning, the *Rippon* arrived off *Basse-Terre*, which bore East seven or eight Miles, when there being no Wind, Capt. *Jekyll*, hoisted out the Barge, and rowed into the Road to acquaint the Commodore that Monf. *Du Bompar*, was lying at *Granada*.

21. The *Rippon* came to an Anchor in *Basse-Terre* Road, and saw a Frigate under Sail to the Southward, sent by the Commodore (as we heard afterwards) to *Granada*, to see if the *French* Squadron still remained there, but it appeared that Monf. *Du Bompar* had sailed, and as it was conjectured soon after the *Rippon* was well out of Sight, and on the 17th. it was reported that he was gone to St. *Domingo*, the Capital of the *Spanish* Settlement, in the Island of *Hispaniola*, in order to carry Home the Convoy bound to *Old France*. The *Roebuck* returned from *Antigua*.

The *Ludlow-Castle* sailed to *Jamaica*, two or three Days before with an Express to Admiral *Coates*, who was barely equal to the Force under Monf. *Du Bompar*.

HISPANIOLA, one of the first Discoveries of *Columbus*, Anno 1492, lies between 18 and 20 Degrees N. Latitude and between 67. and 74. Longitude W. being above 400 Miles long, and 120 broad. It is divided between the *Spaniards* and *French*; the *Spanish* Possessions lying to the S. and the *French* to the N. W. 50 Miles E. of *Cuba*, and 70 E. of *Jamaica*, where Admiral *Coates* lay with a small Squadron of Men of War.

HISPANIOLA, *CUBA*, and St. *SALVADOR*, were the Fruits of the first Voyage made by *Columbus*, when he narrowly escaped being thrown over-board by his Seamen, combined
in

in general Mutiny against the Admiral, who was leading them on upon a romantic Project as they thought, and to certain Destruction; but Fortune threw this last Island in his Way, on which Account and in Remembrance of his Danger, he called it *St. Salvador*, which Name it now bears, lying amongst the *Bahama* Islands, in Latitude 24 N. and Longitude 75 West.

DESEADA, DOMINICA, MARIGALANTE, MONTSE-RATT, St. KITTS, and PORTO-RICO, were discovered by *Columbus*, in his second Voyage 1493, and in his third Voyage 1498, the Island of *Trinidad*, with *Terra-Firma*, on the *Spanish* Main.

COLUMBUS, began a fourth Voyage in 1502, and sailed to *Martinico*, from thence to *Jamaica*, and afterwards up the Gulph of *Honduras*, where he found the great Continent of *Mexico*. After all his Discoveries and Conquests, seeing himself neglected at Court, on his return to *Spain*, he retired to *Valladolid*, where he died of a broken Heart Anno 1506.

THIS GREAT MAN was perhaps the most remarkable Instance of disregarded Merit the World ever knew; whose consummate Knowledge first conceived, and whose unprecedented Courage afterwards executed, Designs and Projects beyond all the Atchievements of the most illustrious Conquerours amongst the Ancients, beyond almost the Capacity and Valour of a Mortal; launching into unknown Seas in quest of an unknown Earth, collecting Wealth and Riches from Kingdoms and Countries no where heard of; a Sovereign of his own Creation, who first obtained a Sceptre, and then found out a World to sway it in. Variety of Fortune he endured; at one time loaded with Honours, at another sent for Home in Chains; this Day High-admiral of the Western Seas, and Lord of all the Western Globe, the next a Suppliant for Mercy, and pleading his Cause for Life and Liberty, insulted by his Inferiors, and disgraced by his King: Then issuing forth in Splendor and in Power, adding Dominion to Dominion, and Continent to Continent, till worn out with Age and repeated Services, he returned to *Europe* in a private Station, and died univer-

fully regretted and admired, but in the Territory of the Prince he had aggrandized, and the Country he had enriched. *

Then at the last a magnificent Monument was erected to his Memory, the only Return made him by that Nation, which derives its greatest Influence at this Day from Acquisitions made by his understanding Heart, and his invincible Arm. In a Word, *Columbus* should only have lived in the Reign of such a Prince as *Alexander*, who wished for nothing so much as a new World to conquer †; in such a Court, his uncommon Virtue had been rewarded, and he had died in Honour, a PRODIGY to all succeeding Ages. ‡

To return;

General Barrington embarks on board the Roebuck for England.

June 23. General *Barrington* having now finished his Tour round the Island of *Gaudehupe*, and having settled all Affairs relative to the Inhabitants and the Disposition of the Troops, embarked this Afternoon on board the *Roebuck*, leaving Col. *Crumpe*, who had for some time past acted as Brigadier-General, to command the Forces in his Absence. At the same time the Regiments of *Old Buffs*, *Barrington's*, and *Elliott's*, having compleated the three Regiments of *Duroure's*, *Watson's*, and *Armiger's*, which remained behind, embarked on board the Transports to return to *England*.

The *Higblanders* and the Drafts for *North-America* were to sail at the same Time for *New-York*, under Convoy of the *Rye*.

Lieutenant Colonel *DELGARO* was left to command at *Grande-Terre*.

Major *APPLETON* at *Fort Louis*, (now *Fort GEORGE*.)

Captain *PARTRIDGE* of *Duroure's* at *Marigalante*.

A De-

* *Columbus* was by Birth a Genoese.

† *Unus Pelleo Juveni non sufficit Orbis*
Estuat infelix Angusto limite Mundi.

Juv. Sat. 10.

‡ *Virtutem incolumem Odimus*

Sublatam ex Oculis quærimus Invidi.

Hor.

A Detachment was sent to the *Trois-Rivieres*, and Lieut. Colonel MELVILLE commanded in the Citadel or *Fort-Royal*, as Governour.

June 25. At five in the Morning, the *Roebuck* made the Signal to unmoor. At nine to weigh.

At 10, General *Barrington* was saluted by the Commodore, and afterwards by the Citadel.

At four, the Transports, in all 40, being mostly out, the *Roebuck* made Sail to the Northward, the Squadron in the Road hoisting their Colours.

27. Commodore *Moore* sailed with the Squadron for *Antigua*.

29. Anchored in *St. John's Road*.

July 6. The Squadron sailed from *Antigua* for *Barbadoes*, to fetch the Convoy bound to *England*.

13. Anchored in *Carlisle Bay*

19. Sailed from *Barbadoes*.

22. Anchored in *Basse-Terre Road*, *St. Christopher's*. The *Speedwell Ketch* arrived from *England* with Dispatches to the Commodore.

St. CHRISTOPHER's, or as it is commonly called *St. Kitt's*, was first discovered by *Columbus* in 1493, who gave it his Christian Name. It lies in Lat. 17 N. and Lon: 62 W. about 20 Miles long, and seven or eight broad, producing the greatest Quantity of Sugar next to *Barbadoes* of all our Islands. The *French* possessed the South Side of it till the Peace of *Utrecht*, when it was given up to *England*, and they quitted the Island. It is well watered, and very beautiful to the Eye.

23. Captain *Hughes* having again the Command given him of a Squadron, now returning to *England*, made a Signal and gave Orders to the Convoy.

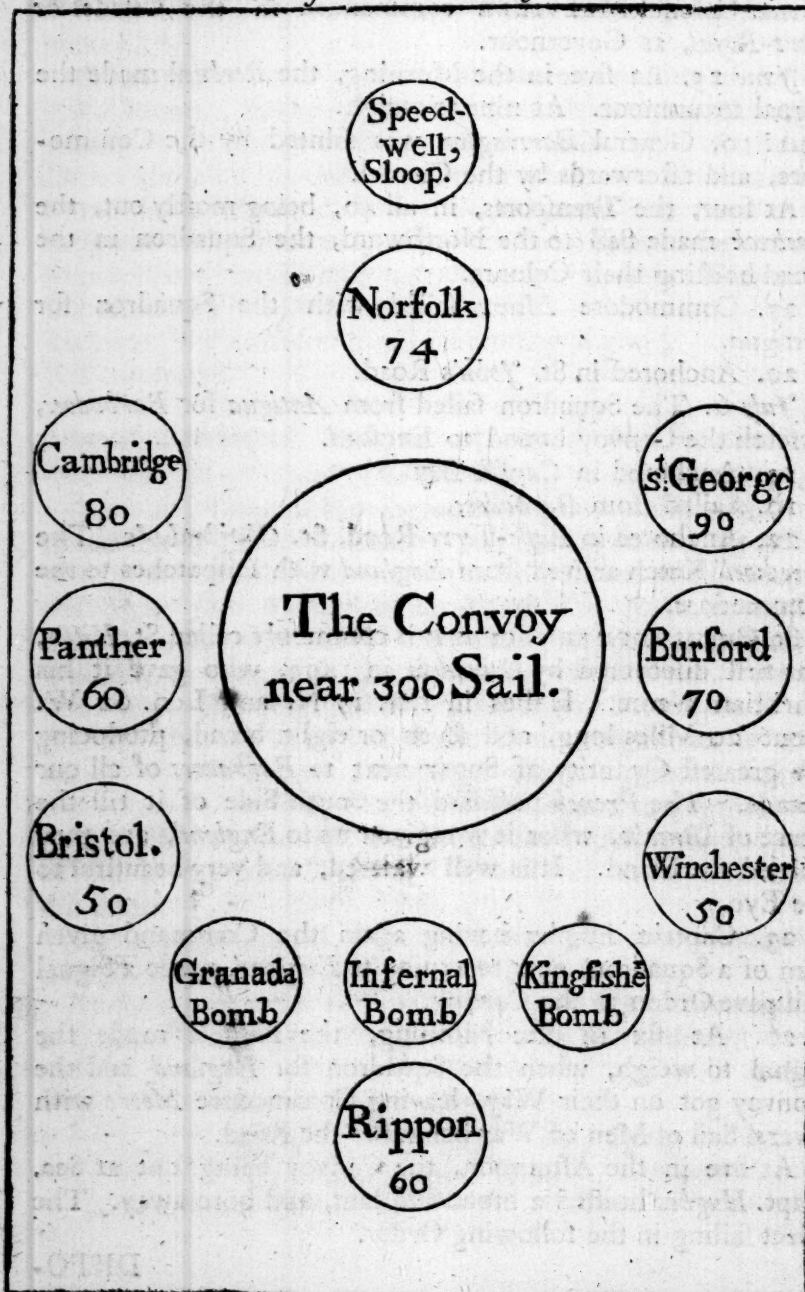
26. At six in the Morning, the *Norfolk* made the Signal to weigh, when the Squadron for *England* and the Convoy got on their Way, leaving Commodore *Moore* with several Sail of Men of War behind in the Road.

At five in the Afternoon, the Convoy being out at Sea, Capt. *Hughes* hoisted a broad Pendant, and bore away. The Fleet sailing in the following Order.

DISPO-

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DISPOSITION of the FLEET from St. KITT's ;



July 27.

July 27. The Fleet was off St. *Eustatia*, *Saba*, and St. *Martin's*, and in the Afternoon passed the *Dog* and *Prickly Pear*.

ST. EUSTATIA, is a small Island belonging to the seven Provinces of *Holland*, and lies three Leagues from St. *Kitts*, W. by N. Of all the *Caribbees*, it seems the barest and least fertile, notwithstanding the *Dutch* carry on a very powerful Trade in the *West-Indies* from it, and it has been for some years the Market of *Europe*: Being poor and naked in itself, and in all Appearance like a ragged Rock, it thrives by borrowed Commodities and a clandestine Traffick with the Powers at War; transporting the Produce of one Enemy to another, under the Pretence of neutral Bottoms. The Town is badly built, and the Houses very indifferent; it stands lofty, and has one Hill in particular of a very great height, which is called *Tumbledown Dick*, and serves as a Land Mark at a Distance.

When the *Rippon* was cruising off the Harbour, there was a *Dutch* Man of War, several *French* Privateers, and a great Quantity of other Shipping lying there: It is an Island of *Smugglers*, and the common Receptacle of all the *Thieves* in *Europe*.

There are several Forts in St. *Eustatia*, and a Governour constantly residing there; the present one is *Mynbeer De Wyndt*, who is stiled Governour of St. *Eustatia*, *Saba*, and St. *Martin's*, though the last belongs to the *French*, however the two Nations understand one another so well, that in all Probability it is the same thing to the *French*, to have a *Dutch* Governour over St. *Martin's*, as one of their own Country.

August 1. This Day the Squadron crossed the *Tropick*.

24. Arrived in the Latitude of the *Bermudas*; heavy Squalls and violent Claps of Thunder, with Rain.

25. Foul and tempestuous Weather, with great Flashes of Lightning. Capt. *Deacon* dies, of the *Kingsfisher* Bomb.

BERMUDA, or the SUMMER Islands, not called so from any Resemblance they bear to the Poet's happy Description of *Italy*,

“ *Hic*

" *Hic ver Affiduum, &c*".

But from Sir George Summer, who lost his Ship on the Rocks anno 1609, in a violent Gale of Wind, lie in the Atlantic Ocean in Latitude 32 26 N. and Longitude 65 W. about 220 Leagues from *Charles-Town*, in *South-Carolina*, to the E. and are said to contain near 20,000 Acres surrounded with Rocks. The Land lies low, and the Islands appear in a Cluster; from the dreadful Tempests that break around, *Bermuda*, was formerly called the *Dévil's-Island*, and the People in *North-America*, who deal in Horses to the *West-Indies*, at this Day never think their Passage secure, till they have crossed these Latitudes; from which, and the Number of Horses they annually are obliged to throw overboard, they are commonly stiled the *Horse-Latitudes*.

The Island may be said with some Propriety to be guarded by the Winds, and defended by the Artillery of the Heavens Thunder and Lightning. *

The Air is healthy, and the Climate temperate, and tho' perpetual Tempests and Hurricanes rage on the Coasts, yet the inland Country enjoys a perfect Serenity, entirely free from any Storms whatever.

The chief Town is that of *St. George*, containing near 1000 Houses to the N. W. Provisions are cheap and plentiful, and it abounds in Fish and Fruits of all Kinds: The Houses and Sloops are mostly built of Cedar, of which there still remain many beautiful Groves: By all Accounts *Bermuda* is a most agreeable Island, one Circumstance only excepted, that to make a visit there, a Man must travel in a Whirlwind.

28. Lost sight of the *Norfolk* and Convoy, the *Infernal* Bomb excepted, and thirteen Sail of Merchant-Men; the rest of the Convoy a head.

September 7. Discovered a Fleet to the Southward, which proved to be the *Bristol*, with fifty Sail of the Convoy steering

* *Quicquid habent Telorum Armamentaria Cæli.*

ing for *Ireland*, who left the *Norfolk* and *Trade* the Day before at four in the Afternoon.

Sept. 8. Joined the *Norfolk* and Convoy. A very high Sea all this Morning, it having blown hard all Night. Some of the Ships appeared to have lost their Top-Masts, and others threw out Signals of Distress. Blew hard all Day, lost the *Norfolk* and Convoy at Noon, lay too under a reef'd Forefail and Mizen.

27. The *Rippon* arrived at *Plymouth*, as did the *Bristol* the Day before, and was soon after joined by the *Burford* and *Winchester*.

The Convoy arrives at Spithead.

October 5. Arrived Capt. *Hughes*, in the *Norfolk*, with the remainder of the Convoy at *Spithead*, and above 200 sail of Merchant-Men.

Thus ended an Expedition of great Importance to the Publick, and in which the *English* arms acquired a Reputation even from the Enemy: The Intrepidity of the Officers who commanded, and the Resolution of the Men who obey'd, were very uncommon and remarkable, and such only as a true Sense of Honour, and a true Zeal for their Sovereign, and their Country could inspire; exposed to Dangers they had never known, to Disorders they had never felt, to a Climate more fatal than the Enemy, and to a Method of Fighting they had never seen: Harrass'd with perpetual Alarms, and fatigued with constant Duty, they still advanced, alert in all Hours of Caution, invincible in all Hours of Attack; frequently they suffered from concealed Fires out of the Woods, from lurking Parties of armed Negroes that could not be discovered, and where the Officer who commanded was in the Situation of Virgil's *Rutulian* Captain,

Sævit atrox VOLSCENS, nec teli conspicit usquam
Auctorem, nec quo se Ardens immittere possit. *Æn.* 9.

L

On

On such Occasions they preserved their Ranks inflexibly, or rushed with Bayonets fixed amongst the Trees and Bushes till they had scoured them thoroughly. Fortune at last declared in their Favour, and Conquest became the Recompence of Virtue; when under the Directions of an active and enterprizing Commander in Chief, whose Orders were executed with the same Alacrity they were given, the British Troops succeeded in reducing to his Majesty's Obedience, an Island perhaps of as great Consequence to the Crown of *England*, as any other in Subjection to it in *South America*; of infinite Prejudice to the Trade and Commerce of the *French*, our natural and inveterate Foe; and of as much Security to our own Colonies and Plantations near it.

Nor were the Officers and Seamen of the Royal Squadron at all inferior in their several Departments to the Gentlemen of the Army, and while we admire the distinguished Rapidity of *Crumpe*, the gallant Impetuosity of *Desbrisay* and *Melville*, we are called upon with equal Justice to applaud the spirited Perseverance of the intrepid *Shuldbam*, and the youthful Ardour of the brave old *Leslie*, not to omit the memorable and irresistible Fire of the *St. George* * and *Cambridge*, † of which a *Frenchman* speaking in reply to a Question I had asked him, "*How they came to quit the Citadel?*" answered with some warmth, "*Eh! comment Monsieur? Tout autre que le Diable eût quitté la Citadelle; c'étoit le Feu d'Enfer même.*" ‡

It would be in vain to recite each particular Instance of remarked Valour in the Fleet, and in the Camp, but in general I believe it may be allowed that in both, the Officers did their Duty, and the Men fought boldly and like Eng-
lish-

* Capt. Gayton.

† Capt. Burnett.

‡ "*What Sir! No body but the D---I would have staid there, for it was the Fire of H---I itself.*"

lishmen : * It is said they have been so happy as to appear favourably in the Eyes of our most gracious SOVEREIGN, in whose Cause the Brave bleed freely, and whose ROYAL Approbation is the most GLORIOUS Reward a Soldier can acquire.

REGE *Incolumni Mens omnibus una est.*

* It was reported in Prince Rupert's Bay Dominica, that the Secretary of State had wrote to the Commadore to this Effect, and given him Orders to communicate to the Squadron his Majesty's Approbation of their Conduct, but I never heard it was done.

F I N I S.

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It is said that have been happy as to appear in
vicinity in the form of a small garden, however, in
whole cause the same place they, and whole form
transformation is the most obvious feature in the
whole.

THESE are the main points of

the present system of the world, and the
the same is the case with the whole of the
the same is the case with the whole of the
the same is the case with the whole of the

THESE are the main points of